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The Mercury.

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1788, and is the oldest newspaper in the United States. It is the only paper in the United States which has been published continuously for more than half a century. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns, filled with interesting reading material, state, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city. Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

ROGER WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 205, Order Sons of St. George, Perry Jeffers, President; Fred Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays.

NEWPORT TOWN, No. 12, Knights of Macabees, George G. Wilson, Commander; Charles S. Crandall, Record Keeper. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays.

CORRECTION. No. 105, FORESTERS OF AMERICA—William Ackerman, Chief Ranger; John B. Mason, Jr., Recording Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—James Sullivan, President; David McIntosh, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays.

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 7, A. O. U. W.—Robert P. Peckham, Master Workman; Perry R. Dawley, Recorder. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.

MALIBU LODGE, No. 10, K. E. O. W.—W. Paul Watson, Warden; Miss Dudley E. Campbell, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians—Robert S. J. Sullivan, Secretary; Kittle G. Curley. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays.

RENEWED LODGE, No. 11, K. E. O. W.—W. Paul Watson, Warden; Miss Dudley E. Campbell, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays.

DAVE DIVISION, No. 5, U. R. K. of P.—Sir Knight Captain, William H. Langley; Everett I. Gorton, Recorder. Meets 1st Fridays.

CLAY McLEOD, No. 104—James Graham, chief; Alexander Gillies, Secretary. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays.

Local Matters.

Double Track Service.

Double track service has at last been inaugurated on the Broadway section of the street railways and those who have occasion to use the cars are jubilant in consequence. Nor is it only the patrons of the road that are pleased for it has long been felt that there was great danger connected with the operation of cars on parallel tracks moving in the same direction at the same time. Pedestrians and drivers feel considerable relief now that that source of danger has been removed.

The double track service went into effect on Wednesday and everything worked very smoothly. From the City Hall to the One Mile Corner there is a complete double track service, permitting all cars to move along without waiting on a switch for the car coming in the opposite direction.

The Centennial of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island is to be observed in Boston on May 24. Washington Commandery expects to have about one hundred Templars in line. The headquarters of this commandery will be at the Parker House where dinner will be served as soon as the parade is over. The literary exercises appropriate to the occasion will be held in Masonic Temple and the grand banquet in the evening will be at Hotel Somerset. It is expected that there will be about ten thousand in the procession which will start promptly at 11 o'clock. Washington Commandery will be in the first division.

The U. S. Engineer office announces that the government is ready to begin work of clearing the channel at Stone Bridge and that the work will be prosecuted without delay. The government appropriation, for this purpose, is \$40,000. The channel is to be 100 feet wide and 25 feet deep which the government is to make.

At a meeting of Aquidneck Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, held Tuesday evening two elegant solid gold Past Matron's jewels were presented to Miss Hattie A. Gillen and Miss Charlotte Mahan.

Mr. William H. Pascoe, a native of Newport, is playing one of the leading roles in "The Gentleman from Indiana," which is playing in Boston this week.

Miss Ellen Christina Nelson and Mr. Samuel Nelson Booth, Jr., will be married on Wednesday evening of next week at the home of the bride on Broadway.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., will sail for Europe next month.

The Citizens Union.

Professor William MacDonald of Brown University journeyed to Newport Monday last and in the evening spoke in the guild hall of St. George's Church to a small audience on the Rhode Island Citizens Union. The speaker was introduced by Rev. Gilbert W. Laidlaw, rector of the church, who made himself known to the political world some time ago by following up Lincoln Steffens article on Rhode Island politics.

Professor MacDonald did not find much about the Legislature that was worthy of praise, and he ridiculed the constitution of the State. He seemed to be considerably disappointed because the Governor could not see his way clear to support the Union and work for a constitutional convention, as the most determined opposition came from that source. He said that the General Assembly was not trying to give a constitutional convention but on the other hand was trying how to devise an excuse for not doing so. He said that the conditions make disgraceful practices possible because it is too easy to control the Legislature. It is not the plan of the Citizens Union to crush the small towns.

In speaking of the power of the Governor he said that the Constitution gives merely a puppet Governor, who practically has no power whatever, for whatever power he had has been taken away from him, and the people are denied an executive check on the Legislature. "In most States the Governor has unrestricted appointing power, but it is not so in our State. He has no veto power and the most useless function performed in Rhode Island is the election of a Governor. There is not a State in the Union which has so insignificant a person at its head as we have."

He said that the present session of the Legislature had been singularly unproductive of legislation of any degree of importance, and only a small portion of the work done has been of any importance whatever. Important matters have been left untouched or are only in the first stages of development. An example of this is the judiciary act. "It will go through with practically no discussion during the last hours of the session, and, to use the expression common in New York politics, it will be 'jammed through.' There will be no opportunity for any debate of any consequence."

In closing Professor MacDonald said that the Citizens Union is a movement that appeals to all those who are interested in the welfare of the State and country.

Methodist Conference.

The New England Southern Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which met at New London last week, closed its sessions on Monday of this week, the final business being the appointment of pastors for the year. For the churches in this vicinity there were several changes. Rev. F. L. Streeter is transferred from the Thames Street Church to Edgartown, Mass., and his place is filled by Rev. Ernest W. Burch of Holbrook, Mass. Rev. Charles A. Stenhouse will remain at the First Church for another year. Rev. George E. Brightman of Edgartown, Mass., is the new pastor at the Middletown Church, succeeding Rev. S. F. Johnson who goes to the Fourth Street Church in New Bedford. Rev. Charles H. Ewer of East Bridgewater, Mass., is the new pastor at Portsmouth. The presiding elders of the three districts in the conference will remain the same as last year.

Sherman Bell, who drove the striking miners out of Colorado, says that he has been offered the command of the Venezuelan army. He thinks it a good offer, but is not sure that if he should accept he could successfully buck up against President Roosevelt and the United States forces, in case Castro should provoke war with this country.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick P. Sands have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Sands, to Mr. Lorillard Spencer, Jr. Miss Sands is a great lawn tennis player and is very popular in society both among the younger and older people. Mr. Spencer is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer.

Mr. Lawrence Gleason, who has been in the employ of the Torpedo Station as yeoman for a number of years, has been transferred on board cruiser Maryland as first-class yeoman, to Captain Ingersoll. The change has been made for the benefit of Mr. Gleason's health, who will be on sea duty.

Rev. Ralph B. Pomeroy, curate of Emmanuel Church, has declined the call recently extended to him to become rector of St. George's Church. His letter of declination was read at the morning service at St. George's last Sunday.

A Narrow Escape.

The torpedo boats Craven and Dahlgren arrived at the Torpedo Station Wednesday afternoon from the Brooklyn Navy yard, where they went for repairs, the Craven making an eventful run, blowing out a tube off Watch Hill and bending her bow below the water line while going into the slip at the Torpedo Station.

The Craven was in charge of Lieut. E. Woods of the torpedo boat O'Brien and the Dahlgren of Lieut. C. P. Nelson of the submarine boat Plunger. They left New York at 7:30 o'clock in the morning, arriving at Newport at 4:30 in the afternoon. No one was hurt on the Craven when the tube blew out.

The Craven in coming into her slip had on too much headway, parted the three-inch hawser, which is for the purpose of preventing the boats from striking the stone dock, and she crashed into the rocks at the head of the slip, bending her bow below the water line, but it is thought the damage can be repaired at Newport.

A 65-ton 12-inch disappearing rifle, the largest finished coast defense gun on the New England coast, arrived at Newport Wednesday from the Water-villet, N. Y., arsenal. It will be mounted at Fort Wetherill.

Company F Association.

The annual re-union of Company F Association was held at the armory of the Newport Artillery Company on Monday evening, the forty-fourth anniversary of the departure of the command for the front. Eleven members of the association answered the roll call. Those present were Charles H. Clarke, James H. Chappelle, David M. Coggeshall, John B. Mason, William P. Denman, George P. Lawton, A. P. Bryant, Thomas H. Lawton, William H. Durfee, Benjamin Easton, and Overton G. Laughey. At the annual election Colonel John Rogers was chosen president, Benjamin Easton vice president, and Charles H. Clarke secretary and treasurer.

The lodges of the Odd Fellows in this vicinity will observe the eighty-sixth anniversary of the order on Tuesday evening next. A joint committee has been appointed from Rhode Island and Excelsior Lodges and the members have been hard at work for some weeks. The program includes a street parade made up of Rhode Island and Excelsior Lodges and Aquidneck Encampment of this city and Oakland Lodge of Portsmouth. This will be followed by an entertainment and dance in Odd Fellows Hall. A collation will be served.

H. Weiner & Son, cigar manufacturers and tobacconists are making great improvements to the building lately purchased by them on the corner of Thames and Mary streets formerly the Barker estate. Among other improvements will be a new and handsome front, with large plate glass show windows. When completed this will be one of the handsome stores of Newport. They will move their manufacturing plant to this location at an early date. The work is being done by Duncan McLean, contractor.

The school committee met in special session on Friday evening of last week to take action on the request of a parent for the transfer of a pupil from the school of Harry Alger to some other school, because of what the petitioner called brutal punishment. The committee on teachers held a thorough investigation and when the full committee met the petition was granted. It was also voted to send to the teacher a copy of the report of the committee on teachers.

The delegates and alternates from William Ellery Chapter, D. A. R., of this city to the 14th National Congress this week at Washington, were: Mrs. Thomas Burlingham, regent; Mrs. John P. Sanborn, regent's alternate; Miss Susan W. Swinburne, delegate; Miss Lizzie Swinburne, State regent; Mrs. George H. Bryant, Mrs. Sarah M. Sayer, Mrs. David T. Pinniger, alternates.

The Satterlee Cottage known as the "Pines," at the corner of Clay street and Ward avenue, has been sold to Mary E. wife of Major Charles Hall of this city, who will occupy the property during the coming summer. Many improvements will be made.

The remains of Mrs. John Simpson who recently died at Alken, S. C., were brought to Newport for burial and services held on Sunday at the Belmont Memorial Chapel, Rev. Gilbert W. Laidlaw, rector of St. George's Church, officiating.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster have opened "Pen Craig" cottage on Harrison avenue for the season.

The condition of Mr. Thomas Crosby is reported as improving.

Easter.

Tomorrow will be Easter, a day that is regarded by many not only as a great festival day of the church but also as a sure indication of the opening of spring. It comes late this year—almost as late as it is ever possible for it to occur, but from one point of view this is well. The weather of the past three or four Sundays has been more like Christmas than Easter and those who wished to display their new spring regalia would have been disappointed at the unpropitiousness of the weather man. Should to-morrow prove bright and warm there will undoubtedly be a great parade of the newest fashions.

There will be the usual special services appropriate to the day in all the churches of the Christian religion. Some of the most important musical programs for the day are as follows:

EMMANUEL CHURCH.

7:45 Holy Communion.
10:45 Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
Prelude Adagio in G Gullmunt
Processional Hymn, Hall Festival Day Morley
Christ our Passover Tours
Proper Psalms 2, 67, 131.
De Deum in E Horatio W. Parker
Benedictus Chant in B H. H. H. H.
Hymn 112 Plain Song
Gloria 112 Plain Song
Gloria 112 Plain Song
Offertory Anthem (Messiah) Handel
Rev. XIX & XL, XL, XL, XL
"Hallelujah" for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth. The Kingdom of our Lord and of his Christ; and he shall reign forever and ever, King of Kings and Lord of Lords.
Sanctus (Mass in B flat) Gullmunt
Agnus Dei (Messiah) Gullmunt
Gloria in Excelsis (Mass in B flat) Gullmunt
Recessional Hymn 119 Bach
Postlude Gavotte Thomas

7:00 Children's Service.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

There will be morning prayer, sermon and holy communion at 10:45 a. m., at which the following musical program will be rendered:
Processional Hymn 110 Gullmunt
Christ our Passover Tours
De Deum in E Horatio W. Parker
Benedictus Chant in B H. H. H. H.
Hymn 112 Plain Song
Offertory Anthem (Messiah) Handel
Rev. XIX & XL, XL, XL, XL
"Hallelujah" for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth. The Kingdom of our Lord and of his Christ; and he shall reign forever and ever, King of Kings and Lord of Lords.
Sanctus (Mass in B flat) Gullmunt
Agnus Dei (Messiah) Gullmunt
Gloria in Excelsis (Mass in B flat) Gullmunt
Recessional Hymn 119 Bach
Postlude Gavotte Thomas

There will be children's services in the church at 4 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

The following musical program will be rendered under the direction of Prof. A. Commette at the solemn high mass of St. Mary's Church at 10:30 a. m.

Processional Sanctuary Choir
Kyrie Gloria Durand
Credo Durand
Offertory Durand
Sanctus Vervoit
Agnus Dei Durand
Recessional "Hae Dics" Wiegand
At the vesper service at 7:30 p. m. the musical program will be as follows:
Domine Generali
Laudate Magnificat
Regina Coeli Vervoit
Gloria in Excelsis Vervoit
Tantum Ergo Vervoit
Recessional "Hae Dics" Wiegand

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

At St. Joseph's Church on Easter Sunday there will be a children's mass at 8 a. m., at which the girls' choir will sing hymns appropriate to the day. At the solemn high mass at 10:30 the following musical program will be rendered:
Processional Hymn
"Veni Aquila" Boys' Choir.
Gloria in Excelsis Church Choir.
Offertory
Hae Dics Kapp
Recessional Hymn Boys' Choir.

Lampert's Musical Vespers will be rendered in the evening at 7:30 by the church choir as follows:
Hae Dics Kapp
Regina Coeli Kapp
Gloria in Excelsis Kapp
Tantum Ergo Kapp
Recessional Hymn Boys' Choir.

The soloists will be Mrs. Frank Wheeler, soprano; Miss K. Gurr and Miss K. Harrigan, altos; Messrs. Coffey, Sullivan and Dr. Shea, tenors; James H. Gurr, basso; assisted by the regular choir. Louie J. Louis, organist and musical director.

CHANNING MEMORIAL CHURCH.

The musical program at the Channing Memorial will be as follows:
Meditation (Op. 10) R. H. Woodman
Anthem "When it was yet dark" Rheinberger
Response "When in the East, Daylight Gleaming" J. W. Parker
Solo "Come See the Place where Jesus Lay" Miss Gurr
Te Deum No. 5 in E minor D. Buck
Processional March (Op. 41, No. 5) Gullmunt

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.

Morning.
Prelude A. Negroetto grazioso Berthold Tours
B. "Spring Song" (violin solo) Felix Mendelssohn
Easter Anthem (Gen. W. Thudwick)
Offertory Solo, with violin obligato written by C. M. Gosling.
"Alleluia! He is Risen" W. H. Neldinger
Postlude Easter March Scotland Clark

Evening.

Prelude A. Pastorale I. V. Flagler
B. "Stimulus Song" (violin solo) Hume
Anthem "O Risen Lord" Wm. Ames Fisher
Offertory Anthem G. W. Mursion
"Archangels, Fold your Wings" Scotland Clark
Postlude Easter March Scotland Clark
Miss Cora Gosling, organist; Mrs. H.

H. Smith, alto; Dr. H. H. Luther, tenor; Mr. Karl M. Stone, bass; Mr. Norman B. Cole, organist; Mr. F. J. McClosky, violinist.

Supreme Court.

The second week of the April session of the common pleas division of the supreme court was a much busier one than the first. The criminal docket was in order and there were several cases for trial. Of these by far the longest was that against Carl Matthies, accused of assaulting Mrs. Tallman. The defendant was acquitted after several days' trial, his case being conducted by Attorney Levy who put a great deal of conscientious effort into it. Mr. Levy was the recipient of a host of congratulations when his client was acquitted, as it was realized that had it not been for his masterly presentation of the case such a result could not have been reached.

The second week of the session opened on Monday when the criminal side of the docket was in order. The case of State vs. Francis H. Tallman for promoting policy was called for sentence. The State did not ask for a jail sentence and the court imposed a fine of \$75 and costs.

A jury was empaneled with George L. Ferrin as foreman to hear the case of State vs. John Rosenkrans of Tiverton, charged by the dog constable of that town with keeping an unlicensed dog. There was some question as to the ownership of the dog, the defendant denying that it was his. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

At the afternoon session the case of State vs. Carl Matthies was in order. The defendant was charged with assault upon Mrs. Clara Tallman on the evening of March 1, 1905. In the lower court he was found guilty and had taken an appeal for a jury trial. The first witness was Mrs. Tallman who told of the circumstances of the assault and said that the defendant when brought to see her by Capt. Garnett begged to be let off and said that he would never do it again. On Tuesday Capt. Garnett took the stand and told of his investigation of the case. He told of taking the defendant to see Mrs. Tallman and said that she identified him and that the defendant confessed. He was sharply cross-examined by Mr. Levy who endeavored to show that the police had taken him for a scapegoat and tried to force him to make a confession.

For the defense Mr. Levy put on several of the boys who were in the club room and restaurant near where Mrs. Tallman was assaulted to show what time the defendant started for home. The defendant took the stand in his own behalf. He denied committing the assault and said that he did not make a confession although he was willing to pay a fine provided that his mother did not hear of the charge against him. He said that he arrived at home on Sachuest Neck before midnight on the night in question. His testimony in this regard was corroborated by Mr. and Mrs. Peckham for whom he worked.

Wednesday was largely devoted to arguments by counsel and it was late in the afternoon before the case was given to the jury. The jury was out less than an hour and returned a verdict of not guilty. There was considerable rejoicing among the friends of the defendant and of Mr. Levy.

Wednesday afternoon another Tiverton dog case was tried by a jury and again the defendant was acquitted. In this case the man charged with keeping an unlicensed dog was Edward Mulroy. He claimed that he gave the dog away and the jury evidently believed him for he was acquitted.

Thursday morning a jury was empaneled with A. J. Dodge, Jr., of New Shoreham as foreman to try the case of A. E. Burland & Co. vs. J. H. Jackson alias John Doe. This was suit on book account to recover for work done in fitting up the dental rooms of the defendant in this city. Mr. Burland told of rendering a bill and said that the defendant denounced it as exorbitant. Plaintiff accepted an offer of \$30 for immediate settlement but that amount was never paid. His claim was \$53.68. The jury found for the plaintiff for the full amount with interest.

There being no more business the court adjourned to meet according to law.

Miss Florence J. Lewis and Mr. James Henry Brennan were quietly married at the parsonage of the Second Baptist Church, Monday evening, Rev. J. Chester Hyde, pastor, officiating.

Mr. Andrew J. Carroll, formerly of this city, but now of Montreal, Canada, has been visiting relatives in this city the past week.

Mr. Hiram Burlingham is now traveling in Scotland. He is not expected home before the middle to the last of May.

Mr. Joseph W. Sampson of the Board of Health is confined to his house by a severe attack of muscular rheumatism.

Middletown.

The first meeting of the Town Council and Court of Probate for the present municipal year was held at the town hall on Monday. The five men who were elected to constitute the Town Council on the fifth instant were all present and were sworn by the Town Clerk.

At the annual town meeting the appropriation for highway work and improvement had been greatly reduced as compared with former years and in consequence of this fact no very extensive work on the highways could be begun or planned for this year, as only \$1400 was available for labor and material. There was a large sum due for crushed stone applied last autumn and winter and quite an amount for labor. It was thought best to allow the four Surveyors only \$125 each for smoothing the roads and picking up stone and they were directed to report their outlays every month. Many of the stone roads need a new covering, but as no appropriation was made for crushed stone these will continue as they are. In some of these roads there have been quite serious breaks and upheavals from the action of the frost, which will have to be patched in some way to render them safe for passage. In fine, economy will be the watchword of the year and only strictly necessary work done.

The following accounts were allowed and ordered paid from the town treasury:

	Amount
Peckham Brothers for crushed stone furnished Road District No. 1	\$51.78
Road District No. 2	171.78
Road District No. 3	10.89
Total	\$274.45

C. Henry Congdon for highway work in District No. 2 \$59.00; T. T. Pitman for advertising meeting of Board of Surveyors and annual town meeting \$23.88; William P. Sheffield, Jr., for services rendered in the matter of the petition of Public School Committee for appraisal of school property and for costs of Court \$49.50; William E. Brightman, Frederick A. Allan, Jr., and Elijah Anthony, services as Commissioners to appraise the property of the several school districts \$80.00; George E. Ward for services as School Officer \$50.00; Joel Peckham for services as Clerk of and member of Public School Committee \$29.00; Robert Patterson, services as member of School Committee for two years \$9.00; John D. Blair, for bounty due for killing 13 skunks and one dog \$8.50.

Alfred H. Hazard was granted an order on the dog fund for \$11.40, in payment for one guinea and one goose killed by dogs.

The following additional town officers were appointed:

Surveyors of Highways, District No. 1, John H. Spooner, No. 2, C. Henry Congdon, No. 3, James H. Barker, No. 4, Charles A. Peckham.

Advisory Committee No. 1, Henry I. Chase, No. 2, Lionel H. Peabody, No. 3, Arthur L. Peckham, No. 4, Reston S. Peckham.

Town Sealer, John D. Blair.

Pound Keeper, Benjamin Caswell.

Weighers of Neat Cattle, George R. Chase.

Public Weighers, Charles C. White, Dennis J. Murphy, Edward J. Peckham and Arthur L. Peckham.

Appraisers of Damages done by Dogs, Charles H. Ward, Arthur R. Anthony, and Lewis R. Manchester.

Inspector of Petroleum, Oil & Co., Benjamin W. H. Peckham.

Commissioner of Wrecks, George Calvert.

Police Constables, Harvey F. Copeland, George Nathan Smith.

Special Constables, Elsie A. Peckham, Benjamin Caswell and Cornelius Sullivan.

Special Bird Constable, Charles H. Sison.

Special Tramp Constables, John D. Blair, Elsie A. Peckham, Benjamin Caswell and Cornelius Sullivan.

Special Liquor Constable, George E. Ward.

Health Officer, George E. Ward.

Officer to take charge of Burial of Veteran Soldiers and Sailors, Charles Peckham.

In Court of Probate—The petition of William B. Spooner for the appointment of Frederick B. Spooner as administrator on the estate of William Spooner was referred to the third Monday of May and notice ordered thereon.

Charles E. Lawton Post, G. A. R., of this city had a thoroughly enjoyable time Wednesday evening when Department Commander Ezra K. Parker and staff made them an official visit. Addresses were made by Commander Parker and by Past Department Commanders Hudson and A. K. McMahon. Also by Chief of Staff Moran of Providence, as well as by Comrades Milne, Harvey, Bailey, Clarke, Mason, Delano, Pritchard and others of the Posts in this city. At the close a collation was served.

Unless some better means of getting from Tiverton onto the Island of Rhode Island is discovered than the small tug boat now in use, the prospects of Island Park for the coming season will not be brilliant.

Mr. George Russell of the Industrial School, who has been ill with typhoid fever for nearly eight months, is able to be out doors on pleasant days. He has had a long, hard siege.

The Stone Bridge will be permanently closed to travel some time next week. After that any one who wishes to get off the island will either have to go by steam or swim.

Mr. Thomas G. S. Turner, formerly of Newport, now of Providence, is visiting his mother, Mrs. Dr. Henry E. Turner.

Admiral Luce has returned from Washington where he has been for the past few weeks on Government duty.

The Wings of the Morning

By LOUIS TRACY
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CHAPTER VI.

FEROCIOUS emotions are necessarily transient, but for the hour they exhaust the psychic capacity. The sailor had gone through such mental stress before it was yet noon that he was benumbed, wholly incapable of further sensation.

Being in good condition, he soon recovered his physical powers. He was outwardly little the worse for the encounter with the devilfish. The skin around his mouth was sore. His waist and legs were bruised. One sweep of the ax had cut clean through the bulging leather of his left boot without touching the flesh. In a word, he was practically unharmed.

He had the delicate habit of shaking himself at the close of a fray. He did so now when he stood up. Iris showed clearer signs of the ordeal. Her face was drawn and haggard, the pupils of her eyes dilated. She was gazing into depths illimitable, unexplored. Compassion awoke at sight of her.

"Come," said Jenks gently. "Let us get back to the island."

He quickly resumed predominance, leading her on the rough pathway of the reef, almost lifting her when the difficulties were great.

He did not ask her how it happened that she came so promptly to his assistance. Though that she had done it, during all for his sake. She was weak and trembling.

Reaching the firm sand, she could walk alone.

"Did the thing—grip you?" she nervously inquired.

"All over at once, it felt like. The beast attacked me with five arms."

She shuddered. "I don't know how you could fight it," she said. "How strong, how brave, you must be!"

This amused him. "The very coward will try to save his own life," he answered. "If you use such adjectives to me, what words can I find to do justice to you, who dared to come close to such a vile looking creature and kill it. I must thank my stars that you carried the revolver."

"Ah!" she said. "That reminds me. You do not practice what you preach. I found your pistol lying on the stone in the ravine. That is one reason why I followed you."

It was quite true. He hid the weapon aside when delving at the rock and forgot to replace it in his belt.

"It was stupid of me," he admitted. "but I am not sorry."

"Why?"

"Because, as it is, I owe you my life."

"You owe me nothing," she snapped. "It is very thoughtless of you to run such risks. What will become of me if anything happens to you? My point of view is purely selfish, you see."

"Quite so. Purely selfish," he smiled sadly. "Selfish people of your type are somewhat rare, Miss Deane."

She moved toward the cave, but he cried:

"Wait one minute. I want to get a couple of crowbars."

"What for?"

"I must go back there," he jerked his head in the direction of the reef. She uttered a little sob of dismay.

"I will incur no danger this time," he explained. "I found rifles there. We must have them; they may mean salvation."

When Iris was determined about anything her chin dimpled. It puckered delightfully now.

"I will come with you," she announced.

"Very well. I will wait for you. The tide will serve for another hour."

He knew he had decided rightly. She could not bear to be alone—yet. Soon the crowbars were secured, and they returned to the reef. Scrambling now with difficulty over the rough and dangerous track, Iris was secretly amazed by the remembrance of the daring activity she displayed during her earlier passage along the same precarious pathway.

Then she darted from rock to rock with the fearless certainty of a chamois. Her only stumble was caused, she recollected, by an absurd effort to avoid wetting her dress. She laughed nervously when they reached the place. This time Jenks lifted her across the intervening channel.

They were standing on the landward side of the shallow water in which he fought the octopus.

Already the dark fluid emitted by his assailant in his final discomfiture was passing away owing to the slight movement of the tide.

"Now that you have brought me here with so much difficulty, where are you going to do?" she said. "It will be madness for you to attempt to ford that passage again. Where there is one of those horrible things there are others, I suppose."

"That is one reason why I brought the crowbars," he explained. "If you will sit down for a little while I will have everything properly fixed."

He delved with one of the bars until it lodged in a crevice of the coral. Then a few powerful blows with the back of the ax wedged it firmly enough to bear any ordinary strain. The rope ends roved through the pulley on the tree were lying where they fell from the girl's hand at the close of the struggle. He deftly knotted them to the right bar, and a few rapid turns of a piece of wreckage passed between the two lines strung them into a tautness that could not be attained by any amount of pulling.

Iris watched the operation in silence. The sailor always looked at his best when hard at work. The half smile, wholly self-contained expression left his face which lit up with enthusiasm

and concentrated intelligence. That which he essayed he did with all his might.

He, toiling with steady persistence, felt not the inward spur which sought relief in speech, but Iris was compelled to say something.

"I suppose," she commented with an air of much wisdom, "you are contriving an overhead railway for the safe transit of yourself and the goods?"

"Yes."

"Why are you so doubtful about it?"

"Because I personally intended to walk across. The ropes will serve to convey the packages."

She rose imperiously. "I absolutely forbid you to enter the water again. Such a suggestion on your part is quite shameful. You are taking a grave risk for no very great gain that I can see, and if anything happens to you I shall be left all alone in this awful place."

She could think of no better argument. Her only resource was a woman's expedient—a plea for protection against threatening ill.

The sailor seemed to be puzzled how best to act.

"Miss Deane," he said, "there is no such serious danger as you imagine. Last time the cattle caught me napping. He will not do so again. Those rifles I must have. If it will serve to reassure you, I will go along the line myself."

Without another word he commenced operations. There was plenty of rope, and the plan he adopted was simplicity itself. When each package was securely fastened he attached it to a loop that passed over the line stretched from the tree to the crowbar. To this loop he tied the lightest rope he could find and threw the other end to Iris. By pulling slightly she was able to land at her feet even the cumbersome rifle chest, for the traveling angle was so acute that the heavier the article the more readily it sought the lower level.

They toiled in silence until Jenks could lay hands on nothing more of value. Then, observing due care, he quickly passed the channel. For an instant the girl gazed frightfully at the sea until the sailor stood at her side again.

The tide had turned. In a few minutes the reef would be partly submerged. To carry the ease of rifles to the mainland was a manifestly impossible feat, so Jenks now did that which done earlier would have saved him some labor. He broke open the chest and found that the weapons were apparently in excellent order.

He snapped the locks and squinted down the barrels of half a dozen to test them. These he laid on one side. Then he rapidly constructed a small raft from loose timbers, binding them roughly with rope, and to this arduous he fastened the box of tea, the barrels of flour, the broken saloon chair and other small articles which might be of use. He avoided any difficulty in launching the raft by building it close to the water's edge. When all was ready the rising tide floated it for him. He secured it to his longest rope and gave it a vigorous push off into the lagoon. Then he slung four rifles across his shoulders, asked Iris to carry the remaining two in like manner and began to maneuver the raft landward.

"While you land the goods I will prepare dinner," announced the girl.

"Please be careful not to slip on the rocks," he said. "I am concerned about the rifles. If you fell you might damage them, and the incoming tide will so hopelessly rust those I leave behind that they will be useless."

"I will preserve them at any cost, though with six in our possession there is a margin for accidents. However, to reassure you, I will go back quickly."

Before he could protest she started off at a run, jumping lightly from rock to rock. Disregarding his shouts, she persevered until she stood safely on the sands. Then, saucily waving a farewell, she set off toward the cave.

Had she seen the look of fierce despair that settled down upon Jenks' face as he turned to his task of guiding the raft ashore she might have wondered what it meant. In any case she would certainly have behaved differently.

By the time the sailor had safely landed his cargo Iris had cooked a fresh culinary triumph. The eggs were fried; "I am seriously thinking of trying to boil a ham," she stated gravely. "Have you any idea how long it takes to cook one properly?"

"A quarter of an hour for each pound."

"Admirable! But we can measure neither hours nor pounds."

"I think we can do both. I will construct a balance of some kind. Then, with a ham slung to one end and a rifle and some cartridges to the other, I will tell you the weight of the ham to an ounce. To ascertain the time I have already determined to fashion a sundial. I remember the requisite divisions with reasonable accuracy, and a little observation will enable me to correct any mistakes."

"You are really very clever, Mr. Jenks," said Iris, with childlike candor. "Have you spent several years of your life in preparing for residence on a desert island?"

"Something of the sort. I have led a queer kind of existence, full of useless purposes. Fate has driven me into a corner where my odds and ends of knowledge are actually valuable. Such accidents make men millionaires."

"Useless purposes!" she repeated. "I can hardly credit that. One uses such a phrase to describe funny people, alive with foolish activities. Your worst enemy would not place you in such a category."

"My worst enemy made the phrase effective at any rate, Miss Deane."

"You mean that he ruined your career?"

"Well—er—yes. I suppose that describes the position with fair accuracy."

"Was he a very great scoundrel?"

"He was and is."

Jenks spoke with quiet bitterness. The girl's words had evoked a sudden flood of recollection. For the moment he did not notice how he had been trapped into speaking of himself, nor did he see the quiet content on Iris' face when she elicited the information that his chief foe was a man. A certain tremulous hesitancy in her manner when she next spoke might have warned him, but his hungry soul caught only the warm sympathy of her words, which fell like rain on parched soil.

"You are tired," she said. "Won't you smoke for a little while and talk to me?"

He produced his pipe and tobacco. "That is a first rate pipe," she declared. "My father always said that a straight stem, with the bowl at a right angle, was the correct shape. You evidently agree with him."

"Absolutely."

"You will like my father when you meet him. He is the very best man alive, I am sure."

"You two are great friends, then?"

"Great friends! He is the only friend I possess in the world."

"What is that quite accurate?"

"Oh, quite. Of course, Mr. Jenks, I can never forget how much I owe to you. I like you immensely, too, although you are so—so gruff to me at times. But—but—you see, my father and I have always been together. I have neither brother nor sister, not even a cousin. My dear mother died from some horrid fever when I was quite a little girl. My father is everything to me."

"Dear child!" he murmured, apparently uttering his thoughts aloud rather than addressing her directly. "So you find me gruff, eh?"

"A regular bear when you lecture me. But that is only occasionally. You can be very nice when you like, when you forget your past troubles. And pray, why do you call me a child?"

"Have I done so?"

"Not a moment ago. How old are you, Mr. Jenks? I am twenty—twenty last December."

"And I," he said, "will be twenty-eight in August."

"Good gracious!" she gasped. "I am very sorry, but I really thought you were forty at least."

"I look it, no doubt. Let me be equally candid and admit that you, too, show your age markedly."

She smiled nervously. "What a lot of trouble you must have had to—to give you those little wrinkles in the corners of your mouth and eyes," she said.

"Wrinkles! How terrible!"

"I don't know. I think they rather suit you. Besides, it was stupid of me to imagine you were so old. I suppose exposure to the sun creates wrinkles, and you must have lived much in the open air."

"Early rising and late going to bed are bad for the complexion," he declared solemnly.

"I often wonder how army officers manage to exist," she said. "They never seem to get enough sleep, in the east at any rate."

"So you assume I have been in the army?"

"I am quite sure of it."

"May I ask why?"

"Your manner, your voice, your quiet air of authority, the very way you walk, all betray you."

"Then," he said sadly, "I will not attempt to deny the fact. I held a commission in the Indian staff corps for nine years. It was a hobby of mine, Miss Deane, to make myself acquainted with the best means of victualing my men and keeping them in good health under all sorts of fanciful conditions and in every kind of climate, especially under circumstances when ordinary stores were not available. With that object in view I read up every possible country in which my regiment might be engaged, learned the local names of common articles of food and ascertained particularly what provision nature made to sustain life. The study interested me. Once, during the Sudan campaign, it was really useful and procured me promotion."

"Tell me about it."

"During some operations in the desert it was necessary for my troop to follow up a small party of rebels mounted on camels, which, as you probably know, run on without water much longer than horses. We were almost within striking distance when our horses completely gave out, but I luckily noticed indications which showed that there was water beneath a portion of the plain much below the general level. Half an hour's spade work proved that I was right. We took up the pursuit again and ran the quarry to earth, and I got my captivities."

"Was there no fight?"

He paused an appreciable time before replying. Then he evidently made up his mind to perform some disagreeable task. The watching girl could see the change in his face, the sharp transition from eager interest to angry resentment.

"Yes," he went on at last, "there was a fight. It was a rather stiff affair, because a troop of British cavalry which should have supported me had turned back owing to the want of water already mentioned. But that did not save the officer in charge of the Twenty-fourth Lancers from being severely reprimanded."

"The Twenty-fourth Lancers?" cried Iris. "Lord Ventnor's regiment?"

"Lord Ventnor was the officer in question."

Her face crimsoned. "Then you know him?" she said.

"I do."

"Is he your enemy?"

"Yes."

"And that is why you were so agitated that last day on the Sirdar, when poor Lady Tozer asked me if I were engaged to him?"

"Yes."

"My worst enemy made the phrase effective at any rate, Miss Deane."

"You mean that he ruined your career?"

"Well—er—yes. I suppose that describes the position with fair accuracy."

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"How could it affect you? You did not even know my name then?"

"It affected me because the sudden mention of his name recalled my own disgrace. I quit the army six months ago, Miss Deane, under very painful circumstances. A general court martial found me guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. I was not even given a chance to resign. I was cashiered."

He pretended to speak with cool tranquility. He thought to compel her into shrinking contempt. Yet his face blanched somewhat, and, though he steadily kept the pipe between his teeth and smoked with studied unconcern, his lips twitched a little.

And he dared not look at her, for the girl's wondering eyes were fixed upon him, and the blush had disappeared as quickly as it came.

"I remember something of this," she said slowly, never once averting her gaze. "There was some gossip concerning it when I first came to Hongkong. You are Captain Robert Anstruther?"

"I am."

"And you publicly thrashed Lord Ventnor as the result of a quarrel about a woman?"

"Your recollection is quite accurate."

"Who was to blame?"

"The lady said that I was."

"Was it true?"

Robert Anstruther, late captain of Bengal cavalry, rose to his feet. He preferred to take his punishment standing.

"The court martial agreed with her, Miss Deane, and I am a prejudiced witness," he replied.

"Who was the lady?"

"The wife of my colonel, Mrs. Costobell."

"Oh!"

Long afterward he remembered the agony of that moment and winced even at the remembrance. But he had decided upon a fixed policy, and he was not a man to flinch from consequences. Miss Deane must be taught to despise him, else—let help them both—she might learn to love him as he now loved her. So, blundering toward his goal, as men always blunder where a woman's heart is concerned, he blindly persisted in allowing her to make such false deductions as she chose from his words.

Iris was the first to regain some measure of self control.

"I am glad you have been so candid, Captain Anstruther," she commenced, but he broke in abruptly:

"Jenks, if you please, Miss Deane; Robert Jenks."

"Certainly, Mr. Jenks. Let me be equally explicit before we quit the subject. I have met Mrs. Costobell. I do not like her. I consider her a deceitful woman. Your court martial might have found a different verdict had its members been of her sex. As for Lord Ventnor, he is nothing to me. It is true he asked my father to be permitted to pay his addresses to me, but my dear old dad left the matter wholly to my decision, and I certainly never gave Lord Ventnor any encouragement. I believe now that Mrs. Costobell lied and that Lord Ventnor lied when they attributed any dishonorable action to you, and I am glad that you beat him in the club. I am quite sure he deserved it."

Not one word did this strange man withhold in reply. He started violently, seized the ax lying at his feet and went straight among the trees, keeping his face turned from Iris so that she might not see the tears in his eyes.

As for the girl, she began to scour her cooking utensils with much energy and soon commenced a song. Considering that she was compelled to constantly endure the company of a degraded officer, who had been expelled from the service with ignominy, she was absurdly contented. Indeed, with the happy in-consequence of youth, she quickly threw all care to the winds and devoted her thoughts to planning a surprise for the next day by preparing some tea, provided she could surreptitiously open the chest.

CHAPTER VII.

BEFORE night closed their third day on the island Jenks managed to construct a roomy tent house, with a framework of sturdy trees selected on account of their location. To these he nailed or tied crossbeams of felled saplings, and the tarpaulins dragged from the beach supplied roof and walls. It required the united strength of Iris and himself to haul into position the heavy sheet that topped the structure, while he was compelled to desist from active building operations in order to fashion a rough ladder. Without some such contrivance he could not get the top-most supports adjusted at a sufficient height.

Although the edifice required at least two more days of hard work before it would be fit for habitation Iris wished to take up her quarters there immediately. This the sailor would not hear of.

"In the cave," he said, "you are absolutely sheltered from all the winds that blow or rain that falls. Our villa, however, is painfully leaky and drafty at present. When asleep, the whole body is relaxed, and you are then most open to the attacks of cold or fever, in which case, Miss Deane, I shall be reluctantly obliged to dose you with a concoction of that tree there."

He pointed to a neighboring clump, and Iris naturally asked why he selected that particular brand.

"Because it is quinine, not made up in nice little tablets, but a natural. It will not be a bad plan if we prepare a strong infusion and take a small quantity every morning on the excellent principle that prevention is better than cure."

The girl laughed.

Curiously enough, the lifting of the veil upon the man's earlier history made these two much better friends. With more complete acquaintance there was far less tendency toward certain passages which under ordinary conditions could be construed as nothing else than downright flirtation. Thenceforth for ten days they labored unceasingly, starting work at daybreak and stopping only when the light failed, finding the long hours of sunshine all too short for the manifold tasks de-

manded of them, yet thankful that the night brought rest. The sailor made out a programme to which he rigidly adhered. In the first place, he completed the house, which had two compartments—an inner room, in which Iris slept, and an outer, which served as a shelter for their meals and provided a bedroom for the man.

Then he constructed a gigantic sky sign on Summit rock, the small cluster of bowlders on top of the cliff. His chief difficulty was to hoist into place the tall poles he needed, and for this purpose he had to again visit Palm Tree rock in order to secure the pulley. By exercising much ingenuity in devising shear-legs he at last succeeded in lifting the masts into their allotted receptacles, where they were firmly secured. Finally he was able to swing into air, high above the tops of the neighboring trees, the loftiest of which he felled in order to clear the view on all sides, the name of the ship Sirdar,



The name of the ship.

fashioned in six foot letters nailed and spliced together in sections and made from the timbers of that ill fated vessel.

Meanwhile he taught Iris how to weave a net out of the strands of unraveled cordage. With this, weighted by bullets, he contrived a casting net and caught a lot of small fish in the lagoon. Among the fish caught they hit upon two species which most resembled whiting and haddock, and these turned out to be very palatable and wholesome.

Jenks knew a good deal of botany and enough about birds to differentiate between carnivorous species and those fit for human food, while the salt in their most fortunate supply of bams rendered their meals almost epicurean.

From the rusty rifles on the reef Jenks brought away the bayonets and secured all the screws, bolts and other small odds and ends which might be serviceable. From the barrels he built a handy grate to facilitate Iris' cooking operations, and a careful search each morning amid the ashes of any burned wreckage accumulated a store of most useful nails.

The pressing need for a safe yet accessible bathing place led him and the girl to devote one afternoon to a complete survey of the coast line. By this time they had given names to all the chief localities. The northern promontory was naturally christened North cape; the western, Europa point; the portion of the reef between their habitation and Palm Tree rock became Fifty Brigs; the other section Northern reef. The flat sandy passage across the island, containing the cave, he called well, was named Prospect only on the extensive stretch of sand on the southeast, with its gawd of broken reefs, was at once dubbed Turtle beach when Jenks discovered that an immense number of green turtles were paying their spring visit to the island to bury their eggs in the sand.

The two began their tour of inspection by passing the scene of the first desperate struggle to escape from the clutch of the typhoon. Iris would not be content until the sailor showed her the rock behind which he placed her for shelter while he scoured for water. For a moment the recollection of their unfortunate companions on board ship brought a lump into her throat and dimmed her eyes.

"I remember them in my prayers every night," she confided to him. "It seems so unutterably sad that they should be lost while we are alive and happy."

The man distracted her attention by pointing out the embers of their first fire. It was the only way to choke back the tumultuous feelings that suddenly stormed his heart. Happy! Yes, he had never before known such happiness. How long would it last? High up on the cliff swung the signal to anxious searchers of the sea that here would be found the survivors of the Sirdar. And then when rescue came, when Miss Deane became once more the daughter of a wealthy baronet and a disgraced and nameless outcast! He set his teeth and savagely struck at a full cup of the pitcher plant which had so providentially relieved their killing thirst.

"Oh, why did you do that?" pouted Iris. "Poor thing! It was a true friend in need. I wish I could do something for it to make it the best and truest plant of its kind on the island."

"Very well," he answered, "you can gratify your wish. A tinful of fresh water from the well applied daily to its roots will quickly achieve that end."

The moroseness of his tone and manner surprised her. For once her quick intuition failed to divine the source of his irritation.

"You give your advice ungraciously," she said, "but I will adopt it nevertheless."

A harmless incident, a kindly and quite feminine resolve, yet big with fate for both of them.

[To be continued.]

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COLD IN HEAD

Appomattox and After

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

April 9, 1865

[Copyright, 1905, by G. L. Kilmer.]
LEE'S army was surrounded at Appomattox on the morning of April 9, 1865, but his lion hearted commander refused to yield until convinced that the situation was hopeless. Several letters had passed between Lee and Grant during the previous twenty-four hours with reference to surrender. Grant asked the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia to avoid "further effusion of blood." Lee offered to treat for peace.

The Confederates were hemmed in as the lines stood, but there had been doubt in the minds of Lee and his officers the night of April 8 as to whether the Army of the Potomac was all on the field. It was decided at a council of war that General John B. Gordon and General Fitz Lee should attempt to hew a path through Sheridan's ranks on the west and lead the march to Lynchburg.

Robert E. Lee in person repaired to the picket line the morning of the 9th, hoping to meet Grant there for a conference under a flag of truce. He found awaiting him a note from Grant stating definitely that he (Grant) would not treat for peace. Grant at the moment was eight miles distant, and Lee, having learned meanwhile that Gordon and Fitz Lee reported strong columns of Federal infantry on their front as well as Sheridan's cavalry, wrote asking for an interview with Grant to discuss terms of surrender.

The generals met about 1 o'clock at the house of Wilmer McLean, in the village of Appomattox, and the details for the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia were arranged. The terms were parole of officers and men, with the privilege of going home. The private property of officers paroled was not to be disturbed, and soldiers who claimed horses were allowed to keep them. "They will need them to do their spring plowing," said Grant. The surrender embraced about 28,000 men, but only about 8,000 delivered up muskets. Fitz Lee withdrew his cavalry before the surrender and reached Lynchburg.

The historic Sunday, April 9, 1865, closed with a friendly meeting between the officers and soldiers who had fought one another so zealously for four years. The Federals shared their rations with the southerners, who at times upon this last march had lived upon raw corn.

On the 10th Lee made a farewell address and started for Richmond. Grant set out for Washington the same day to see the president, who had reached there the day before, having left Richmond on the 6th.

On receiving the news of the surrender of Lee, Jefferson Davis abandoned Danville, the new capital of the Confederacy, and started south under a light escort with considerable treasure in specie. He was captured at Irwinville, Ga., May 10 and imprisoned at Fortress Monroe. The very last hope of the Confederates, the army under General Joseph E. Johnston, confronting Sherman in North Carolina, surrendered April 26. Other surrenders followed, the last of importance being that of the transmississippi forces May 20. In all 175,000 Confederates were released on parole.

While the surrender of Lee, virtually the end of the war, was hailed with the wildest rejoicing all over the north, there was no unusual demonstration among the victorious troops. General Longstreet said that Grant refused to allow an artillery salute to signalize the event. Lee's surrender had long been expected as a result of the Petersburg campaign and was a foregone conclusion after the fall of the city. And yet it took many days for the soldiers to realize that all was over. Grant's troops remained in their old camps around Appomattox, maintaining the usual discipline, with outposts guarding against possible forays by partisan bands.

News of the assassination of Lincoln cast a pall over the army. No one would believe it until it was confirmed. It has been stated that in after years, even in old age, adults of that period remembered distinctly the time of day, the spot where they were, their companions and what they were doing when that awful shock came.

Disbandment of government forces began April 29, detached parties, railway and rendezvous guards being mustered out first. The troops around Appomattox marched to the seaports and were transported by water to Washington. Sherman's army marched from Goldsboro, N. C., to the banks of the Potomac by way of Richmond, Fredericksburg and Manassas. A grand review took place on May 23 and 24, the armies parading on Pennsylvania avenue, where they were reviewed by the commanding general, President Johnson and his cabinet. [It was on this occasion that Sherman publicly snubbed the secretary of war by refusing to take his proffered hand when greetings were exchanged by the officials at the close of the review.]

Meanwhile the Confederates were walking home all over the south and along the border. Thousands of them didn't tarry for the formality of giving the parole and thousands hid their muskets for future recovery and, when lucky enough to dodge Federal camps on route, took the weapons home. Lee's men were "shy" 20,000 rifles. One incident at Appomattox showed the temper of some "Johnnies" about giving up their guns. Two or three days after the surrender the Federal guard of a farmhouse just outside of Grant's lines saw three Confederates approaching the house, all having their muskets slung across the shoulder by the stream. Two

of the party were supporting a third, who could barely walk. The Federals advanced and demanded the surrender of the guns. Two handed them over, but the third, the sick man—he was a boy in his teens—refused and prepared to unsling it for defense. The Federals saw that he was half crazed with sickness and excitement and were lenient. The poor boy in his delirium-raged violently and had to be placed on the ground, where he lay on and struggled, trying to draw his gun on the foe. An aged woman tottered forward from the house down the path and recognized the lad as a grandson whose home was in North Carolina. He soon became quiet and died there on the sword after pleading with his last breath, "Tell mother her boy never surrendered." In death his arms were folded across the musket, which lay up on his breast.

The assassination of Lincoln sent the straggling Confederates into hiding for fear of reprisals, although among the Federals there was no disposition to hold the fighting men of the south responsible for that or any other irregular method of warfare. The Confederates were too much rejoiced over peace and the prospect of rejoining their families to indulge in resentment for honorable defeat. They went to work at plowing, as Grant knew they would, inspired by the example of men like Forrest in Tennessee and Major General William Mahone of Virginia, the latter actually bearing a hand in the cornfield himself.

The soldiers of the north, too—and there were a round million of them in arms April 9, 1865—had but one thought, or possibly two—first, to get home somehow quick, and to get there if possible in civilian "togs." The lightning changes of costume made the instant Uncle Sam's mustering out of officers had called a soldier's name the last time would have put some of the latter day stage artists to shame. Men had new suits in their knapsacks, in the hands of waiting lackeys or comrades who had got "through" first, stowed in automobiles, in cabs outside, in saloons around the corner. Clothing stores were mobbed by veterans with their hands stuffed with greenbacks. Price and fit were of no account. Then, too, for the photographer's to get counterfeit presentments to send to distant sweethearts and friends. Cast-



OLD FOLKS FRATERNIZING AT APPOMATTOX.

off uniforms went to the attic or museum of relics. As a rule, regiments were ordered to their state rendezvous for discharge, and the work was done in vacant halls and old recruit barracks. There were no loving goodbyes, either, to the barracks when a veteran shook the dust from his feet to go home—home! The war department during the months of May, June and July forty years ago was bombarded with applications, backed by every sort of "pull," from regiments asking immediate muster out. The veteran who wasn't eager to hurry home and be there for the "glorious Fourth" forgot his peculiarity very quickly and has never cared to recall it. To get home, to get to work, to get back to school, was in the air.

Thrifty and long-headed veterans had bought farms or shops or stores by mail, hired out or formed partnerships by mail. Thousands of seminary boys had carried text books in their knapsacks and for months had been brushing up for college. The war was over. Now for business. That is why and that is how an army of a million melted in a day and a million pairs of hands inured to every tool took up the implements of peace. Appomattox was great. The sequel was the grandest of all—peace that never has shown the blush of regret over what it stood for.

The aggregate of Federal enlistments was 2,778,304, representing with re-enlistments about 2,250,000 individuals. The Confederate total was about 1,000,000. The aggregate of deaths from all causes in the Federal army was 353,528, and 130,070 soldiers died in battle. The Confederate loss is unknown.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the

Signature of J. C. Fitch

HIS FRANK OPINION

Why not a Spinster.

"Turn around," requested the young man, settling his eyeglasses a little more firmly on his nose. "No, I mean to one side. I want to get the profile. H'm-m. Now, face me again. Close your eyes. How can I exercise my judgment calmly when you are looking at me?"

"I don't see what that has to do with it," said the girl, "but I'm sure I don't want to look at you. There! Will that do?"

"Open them, quick!" said the young man hastily. "Heavens! You had a narrow escape then."

"From what?" asked the girl innocently.

"If you had taken a step forward you might have walked into the table and smashed something."

"Oh!"

"I think perhaps it will do if you just fix your eyes on the bookcase. I don't want to be tempted beyond my strength. Your chin up a trifle, please."

"You aren't looking at the hat at all," said the girl. "You're looking at me."

"Strange!" said the young man musingly. "I believe I was; but, on the other hand, you were looking at me instead of at the bookcase."

"Well, hurry, then. I don't want to stand here on exhibition all day. Do you like it or don't you?"

"You really want my opinion?"

"Do you suppose I've been standing here posing for ten minutes for anything else?"

"I don't know. I wasn't sure. I mean, of course, that I wasn't sure that you attached a particular value to my opinion."

"Make your mind easy. I really want your opinion. I'm not above getting hints from everybody. Mr. Canlow thinks it's perfectly stunning—the most becoming thing he ever saw me wear."

"Well, you certainly are not."

"Above getting hints from anybody. So he's been here, has he?"

"He happened to call—yes."

"And you got out your millinery to show him?"

"Don't be absurd and don't look at me so savagely. I had it on when he came, showing it to mother."

"He called to see your mother, I suppose?"

"No, I think he called to see me."

"Oh!"

"But mother took it for granted that he came to see her, for she stayed and visited with him. Perhaps it was because I winked at her."

"Bless her dear heart!" said the young man fervently. "She's a jewel."

"Well, what do you think of it?"

"See here, I don't want to decide on a thing like that too hastily. What do you think of it yourself?"

"I'm not going to help you a bit. You seem to have a mind of your own about some things."

"As much as you'll allow me to have."

"Nonsense! I don't think I have a particle of influence over you in any way."

"I like that! Who made me give up smoking, I'd like to know, and who induced me to sit out a symphony concert?"

"You said you enjoyed it beyond anything."

"So I did. My pipes were the one solace I had on earth before I met you. Enjoyment is too mild a name for it."

"I mean the concert."

"Well, enjoyment isn't too mild a name for that."

"I'm disappointed in you," said the girl in a changed tone. "I really did believe you liked it."

"I did. Truly I did," declared the young man lustily. "I don't know when I've liked anything more. It was the first time I had ever sat next to you every minute of an entire evening. You see, that took my attention off the concert itself."

"I dare say. But what about the hat?"

"It's quite a hat, all right."

"That's what it was represented to be."

"Yes. Couldn't be any mistake about it, could there? Of course, it hasn't a crown, but then it has a decided brim to it, and they don't put feathers on a muff, do they? Well, as to that hat—Turn around, full face, once more."

"I've turned around until I'm tired."

"You say Canlow liked it."

"Immensely."

"Well, I don't."

The girl removed the hatpins with an offended air and then took off the hat and hid it on the table.

"Well, you don't think it becomes me?"

"Not a particle," said the young man coolly. "Just look at it there. Did you ever see a more lopsided, idiotic, futile nightmare? Become you! No, but you become it, all right."

"Oh, bother!" said the girl.

"Keep it on," said the young man. "I've got the tickets right in my pocket and a cab outside."—Chicago News.

"Spinsterhood, like greatness, can be accounted for in just three ways: Some women are just natural-born spinsters; some acquire the habit from seeing so much of the sorrow and drudgery of their girl friends who have married, or because they have little to look out for before they think of themselves; and the remaining few have the condition of single blessedness thrust upon them because they happened to live in a sparsely settled community where there were not enough husbands to go around or simply because they were so unattractive or incapable not only as to appropriate such precious blessings as helpmeets.

"The first two classes comprise all the delightful unmarried women of the world. If they lived yesterday they were called old maids and openly acknowledged the title and wore their old-fashioned dresses and side curls with as much complacency as any young maid or maid-to-be would of gay notions. If they live today they are termed 'achelor maids,' and enjoy the added independence of apartments of their own, night keys and freedom from chaperones.

And these two classes are the hardest to explain to a common humanity who want reasons for the existence of such women.

"There has never yet lived a man who, when he saw an attractive spinster, did not say:

"It goes seem to me some good fellow would have annexed this girl long ago. Why, it seems to me she would make an admirable wife."

"What have the men been thinking about not to want that girl? Why she's a perfect peach and certainly worth trying for?"

"If I were not already married, I'd show you fellows what I'd do. The idea of your keeping that girl single all the time!"

"And filled with sincere sympathy over the deplorable plight in which he believes the woman to have been cast through the heartlessness of some unfeeling man he goes on his way to try to do something nice for the spinster to make up for the unkindness of others.

"And that man can be anathematized, and sermonized, and instructed from now until doomsday, and never be made to believe there was ever a woman who wanted a spinster because she really wanted a husband. He will always believe her one of the 'unfortunates in life's lottery who have drawn blanks and even when he trots up to the gates of heaven and St. Peter marshals him in with the other redeemed ones, he will edge up close to the record books to peer over the pages where these women's lives are written and even then, when he sees the fact that she chose her own path, chronicled there in black and white, he will stalk away with the muttered accusation:

"There's something rotten about this; they actually paid the records up here and I certainly thought this would be fair."

"In spite of the commiseration and misplaced confidence offered her, the spinster of today persists in being happy and contented, and continues to look quite as young as she did when she last confessed her age. If she pauses a moment to watch the home lights glancing from the windows along the way and catches glimpses of fire-side groups of little faces against the pane, she experiences a feeling of thorough enjoyment and appreciation of this happiness of others, and not a feeling of envy and loneliness, as many believe she does.

"When she settles down at her own fireside at night it is not once in a hundred times that she longs for a pair of masculine feet to grace the other side of the little fender, nor is it once in a year that she weeps from loneliness or feels sad. When she sits at her breakfast table with some other spinster, or perhaps with her cat, she does not often yearn for somebody with whom to divide her toast and chocolate. She probably knows that if she had a husband he would be wrapped up in his newspaper and bolt his food between paragraphs and answer with only a grunt such tender inquiries as she might make regarding his winter fannels or the latest war news.

"If she is good at figures she is apt to cure any longings for such a breakfast companion by looking up a scrap of paper and a stubby pencil and making figures like these:

"Two meals a day for 365 days, 730 meals; 730 meals a year for 25 years, 18,250 meals.

"Or a more liberal view:

"Three meals a day for 365 days, 1,095 meals; 1,095 meals a year for 25 years, 27,375 meals.

"And when she thinks of feeling the same man twice, or perhaps, three times, a day, across the board for a married life of possibly twenty-five years, she feels a Pharisaical bit of thankfulness that she is as she is, and puts her feet as high as she pleases on the next chair and hugs her cat."—Memphis News-Semitar.

Profits of the Dump.

"I get," said a Philadelphia dump boss, "54 a week, free rent, and the disposal of any dump value. The case, for instance, being to me if they are dumped here, and I make a pretty penny out of them. They are turned, you know, into tin soldiers and so forth. Corks are another perk of mine. Many and many an old broken bottle on this dump has a good cork in it. I get eight cents a pound for all the corks I find."

"Old shoes are never too old to be sold. They have always some good piece—the piece over the instep—that can be used again. The smaller pieces of good leather cut out of them are made into purses and wristlets. Egg shells also have a value. Something like 1,000,000 pounds of egg shell is used every year in the manufacture of kid gloves and print cases."

"Do you see those eighteen barrels absorbed there? Well, each of those barrels contains its own variety of assorted marketable dumptage. Each will sell, when filled, at a good price. There are, I believe, 37 articles of marketable dumptage, and some dumps yield all the varieties. Mine yields 25."—Philadelphia Press.

The degree to which the remaining senses can be trained when the sight is lost was illustrated the other morning by two blind men from the home at Thirty-six street and Lancaster avenue, Philadelphia. The men came from opposite directions, and as they approached each other a man standing on the corner was surprised to hear one of the blind men say, "Hello, ed; what are you doing out this morning?" When the blind man was asked how he had known the other with a distance of five yards between them he answered: "By the sound of his cane, of course. I can tell at the distance of half a square the tap of the cane of any man in the home."

FACE LIKE PIECE OF RAW BEEF

Scalp Covered With Sores, Hair and Eye-Brows Fell Out—Agony for Eight Long Years—Doctors Were Unable to Cure.

SPEEDILY CURED BY CUTICURA

"I had suffered terrible agony and pain for eight long years from a terrible eczema on the scalp and face. The best doctors were unable to help me, and I had spent a lot of money for many remedies without receiving any benefit. My scalp was covered with sores, my face was like a piece of raw beef, my eyebrows and lashes were falling out, and sometimes I felt as if I was burning up from the terrible itching and pain. I then began treating myself at home, and now my head and face are clear and I am entirely well. I first bathed my face with Cuticura Soap, then applied Cuticura Ointment to the affected parts, and took Cuticura Resolvent for the blood. I was greatly relieved after the first application, and continued use of Cuticura soon made a complete cure."—Miss Mary F. Fay, Westboro, Mass.

AGONIZING ECZEMA

And Itching, Burning Eruptions with Loss of Hair, Cured by Cuticura.

Bathe the affected parts with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal up, lastly, take Cuticura Resolvent Pills to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, Sole Importers. Send for "All About the Skin, Scalp, and Hair."

JAMES P. TAYLOR

139

Thames Street,

[DEALER]

Clothing

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Office Telephone 100
Home Telephone 100

Saturday, April 22, 1905.

Secretary Taft is going to Manila, and from there will visit Tokyo and confer with the Japanese.

The Russians have recovered from their Minkden panic. Perhaps there are no Japanese in sight.

Meat is still going up and yet they say there is no combine in the beef trust. Tell it to the marines.

Russian revolutionists have a proverb running this way: "The Czar's tents cost the country many handkerchiefs."

The man who is weighing the game killed by President Roosevelt has a fearful responsibility on his conscience.

Much damage is reported to have been done to fruit and vegetables in the southern states by the cold snap this week.

The Republicans swept everything in New Haven. They elected a mayor by three thousand majority and carried every ward.

Young Mr. Hyde seems to have lost out in his fight to distribute the funds of the insurance company with which he is connected.

Taft and Evans would make a good Presidential ticket for 1908. Taft would represent the north and H. Clay Evans the South.

It is a pleasure to note that the crop prospects for 1905, as far as they are in sight, are excellent. Prosperity has an ally in the American farmer.

The remains of John Paul Jones are to be brought home in state. A squadron of the American Navy is to be sent for them in command of an admiral.

If it is possible for Secretary Taft to visit Japan in connection with his trip to the Philippines an official invitation will be extended to him by the Japanese government.

The supreme court of the United States has declared invalid the Kentucky law requiring national banks in that State to make return of all shares for taxation purposes.

The severity of the recent winter is again brought to mind in a New York village, where a man has been sun-struck while shoveling a snowdrift from his garden patch.

It is reported that Thomas W. Lawson had arranged with one of the Gas Companies of Greater New York to smash the lighting monopoly by supplying gas at five cents a thousand.

A New York doctor declares that epileptic fits have at last been conquered. If that is true, the way to get rid of an incurable disease is to throw the patient into fits and then send for a discoverer.

Some typographical errors compel a correction. A Tennessee paper that announced the introduction of a bill to put a tax of \$500 on dealers in furniture hastens to explain it meant dealers in futures.

Senator Aldrich of this State is receiving great honor in Rome. The Pope granted him a private audience a few days ago and on Wednesday he was received in private audience by King Victor Emmanuel.

Admiral Togo knows too much to get into a big fight with Admiral Rojestvensky. While he thinks he could whip him he considers it the better policy to harass the Russian with his torpedo boats. That is where he is wise.

Secretary of War Taft says that it will require \$75,000,000 more to build a sea level canal than to build a lock canal. A full report of the commission settling the question of which method is to be used, is expected by December.

New York's legislature has passed a bill excluding from the public schools a reader in which "The Star Spangled Banner" is given with the third verse changed almost beyond recognition. The Declaration of Independence may therefore escape a similar revision.

The season is undoubtedly very backward but the farmers on the Island are getting in their spring work with considerable rapidity. The ploughing is nearly all done and much of the planting has been finished. All that is required now is a month of warm weather with occasional rains.

There is a large force employed just at present beautifying the wharf property lately bought by the government of Swinburne, Peckham & Co. When the work is completed this will be one of the beauty spots of Newport. It will in fact be a regular public park, and right in the heart of the city.

If the judiciary bill finally passes the Senate, as it doubtless will, the rush will come for the choice of judges. Nearly every lawyer in Providence is a candidate for the position, and it is now understood that they do not intend to let more than one of the positions get away from them. They have selected lawyers Sweetland, Wilson and Tanner for three of the judgeships. Nathan W. Littlefield of Pawtucket is selected for the fourth position. For fifth judge there are numerous candidates. There is but little prospect of any of these plans coming to Newport.

General Assembly.

The General Assembly closed its 16th week yesterday with many of its important measures still unpassed. Tuesday in the Senate Gov. Uter recommended the pardon of Yankee Dan Sullivan, formerly of this city, which was subsequently granted. A resolution of \$200 for repairs to the Newport county jail passed. The House reported the so-called revenue bill which legalizes the taxation of personal property whenever found and assesses the state tax on the local valuation of the towns and cities. The several petitions for and the bills granting suffrage to women were referred to the next General Assembly. The bill granting civil rights to William H. Shea was referred back to the committee. The House passed the bill creating a committee of three to represent the State in the Tercentennial Exposition at Jamestown, Va., in 1907. The House on Thursday reported the Senate ballot law with amendments and it was made the special order for yesterday.

The Senate yesterday passed a resolution appropriating \$34,000 for the care of the Providence State House. The judiciary act bill which passed the House last Friday still slumbers in the hands of the Senate Judiciary committee. The feeling against it in the Senate is very strong, but it will doubtless finally pass. The revenue act was passed in the House on Thursday. The state sanatorium appropriation of \$48,000 came up, and was referred back to the committee. Another week will be required to complete the work in hand.

The Beef Trust.

The generally accepted definition of a trust is "a combination of firms, dealing in one particular article of commerce, to manipulate the price that the consumer must pay for the aforesaid article." That does not make it entirely plain to the average reader, but lawyers can understand what we mean.

The Beef Trust, so-called, declares that it is not a trust. A few days ago, however, the dispatches told us how a number of firms composing this combination had assembled themselves together and declared that the price of beef should be increased about two cents a pound. Straightway prices were marked up all over the country. No dealer can buy a pound of beef from one of these houses for less than the agreed price. He must pay it or do without western meat.

No matter what the conditions are that brought about this order from the trust, no difference if the state of the market demands the raise, the fact that the price of meat can be increased all over the country, merely by the edict of a half dozen men, is not calculated to encourage the people. It shows beyond question that there is a Beef Trust and that it can raise prices at will.

The Sherry Cast to Company at Narragansett Pier was incorporated in the office of the Secretary of State Tuesday, a capital stock of \$300,000 being designated. The incorporators are Louis Sherry of New York, John H. Hanan of New York, W. Herbert Caswell, Albert B. Crafts and Capt. H. B. Kane. The company is organized for the purpose of conducting a casino with cafe, dancing hall and other necessities for entertainment purposes, while it also provides for the sale of liquor, providing a license therefor is secured.

It is stated that a syndicate has obtained control of the Boston & Worcester, the Hartford and Worcester, and the franchise to build the Stafford Springs Street Railway, and will connect these systems to form a new electric line between Boston and Hartford. The total cost will be about \$3,000,000. The syndicate paid \$205 per share of the stock of Boston & Worcester, outbidding New York, New Haven & Hartford.

They do things quick in Fall River. Mrs. Mary Lathrop, whose husband has been dead just 10 days, was on Saturday evening last married to Joseph Ramsbottom of that city. The wedding reception went off just as gaily as if there had been no funeral a few days previous.

President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad has approved the project for a subway connecting the Pennsylvania Railroad station with the New Haven yards at Mott Haven so that New Haven trains will run through the subway into the Pennsylvania station.

Real estate purchases in the neighborhood of 33d street and Park avenue New York are followed by rumors that the New Haven and the Pennsylvania railroads are to have a large union tunnel terminal at that point.

The jury panel for Nan Patterson's third trial is completed and the trial will begin next Monday. The jury-men are all married but one.

Important Meetings of Cotton Men and Manufacturers.

The American Cotton Manufacturers Association met at Knoxville, Tenn., May 10th-11th. The National Association of Manufacturers met at Atlanta, Ga., May 11th-18th. Both conventions will be attended by the leading manufacturers of the country for which special reduced rates have been made by the railroads. The Southern Railway traversing the highest developed industrial section of the south, has double daily service to both of these points; operating Pullman equipped trains with dining car service from New York and Washington. Rates and Pullman accommodations can be secured by application to Geo. C. Daniels, N. E. P. A., 228 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

Weather Bulletin.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1905.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross the continent April 23 to 27, warm wave 22 to 25, cool wave 25 to 28. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about April 27, cross central valleys 30 to May 2, eastern states 3. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about April 28, great central valleys 30, eastern states May 2. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about May 1, great central valleys 3, eastern states 5.

The cool wave preceding this disturbance will be a cold wave in some of the northern states and parts of Canada, carrying frost far southward. Then will come a sharp rise in temperature. About April 25 and 26, weather features will begin to show marked increase in intensity; by April 30 and May 1 the weather bureau will hang out signals from the great lakes to the Mexican seas. Just here will come a period of great danger in the vicinity of where the storm wave is at that time. I cannot give, definitely, the day nor the place when and where these great storms will break, but they will come to their greatest intensity within the six days, April 29 to May 4. I place the date on May 3 but it may come a little earlier and it might go over to May 5. Within the next twelve months I will be better fixed to deal with the exact dates and places of dangerous storms.

By reference to the first paragraph above, the reader will note where I expect the disturbances to be each day and by watching the weather bureau maps the location of the "Low" on the map will keep you informed. The dangerous storms usually occur 100 to 300 miles southeast of the low.

Although my forecasts of dangerous storms first part of April proved good, I have no doubt the great earthquake in India lessened the force of the storms in this continent. Earthquakes in countries where they sometimes occur are probable between now and May 5 and if none should occur before May 5 I will expect the storms on this continent to be more severe. The severe storms on this continent first week in April occurred about the same time as the great earthquake in India. Many earthquakes are caused by electrical disturbances similar to that which causes lightning and thunder.

About and immediately following April 23 a high temperature wave is expected on meridian 90, a little earlier west and a little later east of that line, and weather features are expected to be very radical. During the balance of the month rainfall will be unevenly distributed, very heavy in places, many thunderstorms, a good supply of hail and more than one tornado. You will probably need something better than an umbrella.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals

C. H. Wrightington has rented for Alexander Booth the west half of his house, 40 Dearborn street, to John Riley.

C. H. Wrightington rented for John D. Richardson his unfurnished cottage, 12 Summer street, to Jesse Boyuron for one year from April 15th.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Catharine L. Stack her unfurnished cottage, 13 Congdon avenue, to William D. Tew. A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Samuel H. Hoppin and others a tract of about 2 acres on Montomont avenue, for a nursery garden, to Venuslaus A. Vanieck.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for the estate of the late Charles E. Hammett, the house, Church street, as a private lodging and boarding house, to Mrs. Amy Barland.

William E. Brightman has rented to Arthur Lee, of Washington, D. C., for Catharine E. Adams, the lower half of her cottage house at 15 Bradford avenue, on a lease.

William E. Brightman has rented for P. H. Steadman, agent for the Alutia G. Bradford estate, the lower half of house at 34 Brewer street to J. M. Finnin.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for the owners of the Abram's Block on Bellevue avenue, their store No. 3, to Madam Mirabella of New York for the summer millinery business.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for the summer season to Mrs. Charles Gordon of Boston the furnished cottage at corner of Buena Vista street and Gibbs avenue, with grounds, stables, etc., for the owner James A. Swan.

C. H. Wrightington has rented for Joshua Stacy to Conrad Russell, 2 lots of land, one on Rosemeath avenue and 2 on court off the avenue for one year from May 1st.

C. H. Wrightington has rented for Prof. John R. Leslie his furnished cottage, 7 Francis street, to M. R. Sheely of Fall River for the summer season. Mr. Sheely occupied this same cottage last season.

William E. Brightman has rented for Benjamin T. White his new cottage on the East side of Hall avenue to George Simpson.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold to Frank V. Sturges of New York for William H. Underwood, Warren Francis Underwood and Ethel Bowen Underwood, a farm of about 73 acres off Maple avenue, and partly on the West Main Road in Middletown.

C. H. Wrightington has rented for Alexander Booth the lower half of his house No. 40 Dearborn street to Patrick O'Brien.

Springtime in Washington.

This is an ideal time for the visitor to the National Capital, and the Royal Blue Line (Baltimore & Ohio R. R.) following their usual custom for the past twenty-three years will have a party leaving Boston April 28th and May 12th. \$25.00 covers every expense for the April tour, and \$27.00 for the May party.

In addition to the Washington trip on May 12th a tour of the Battlefield of Gettysburg can be included at a total expense, including carriage drives, and services of Captain Minnigh, the famous Battlefield lecturer, of \$22.00. Drop a postal to detailed itinerary to Jos. P. Taggart, N. E. P. A., 350 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

APRIL 1905.		STANDARD TIME.	
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed
22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29
30	1	2	3
4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27
28	29	30	1

New Moon, 4th day, 4h. 23m. evening.
First Quarter, 12th day, 4h. 10m. evening.
Full Moon, 19th day, 3h. 30m. morning.
Last Quarter, 26th day, 6h. 23m. morning.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature on each box. 25c.

Washington Matters.

Benefits to be Bestowed on the Philippines—Provisions Made for the Construction of Railways in the Archipelago—Venezuela Case is a Closed Incident—Notes.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1905.—"While the carping critics carp," as the President is fond of saying, the administration is daily demonstrating, in a quiet and unobtrusive manner, the benefits which this country can, and has, and will continue to bestow on the Philippines, not out of pure philanthropy, of course, but as a result of determination to deal fairly with "the little brown man" and because of the long experience and superior wisdom of the United States. The experience which the American colonies, the early Federation and the infant Republic gained at high cost, the little Filipino is profiting by now. In time he will enjoy all the prosperity of this country and will not have paid half the price, no, not a tithe of that which the sturdy American was compelled to pay before he knew as much about government and economies as he does now.

For the first time in their history the Philippines enjoy a stable currency, on the metric system, and they have made money acquiring it. Under the fatherly guidance of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, which directs all things Philippine, bonds were issued to maintain the parity between the Filipino currency and gold and the premium on these bonds has amounted to from \$1.18 to \$2.51 on each \$100 of every issue. As the first two issues were refunded, the premium was nearly doubled so that the entire transaction has in itself proved very profitable. Then bonds were issued to purchase the Friars' lands which will now be opened to private settlement. Bonds were issued to raise the purchase price of these lands and on the total issue of \$7,000,000 the premium was \$7.57 on every \$100. When the lands are sold to private parties, in small areas, the purchase price will be aggregated to pay off the bonds and it is probable that the purchase price will considerably exceed the total bond issue. The last issue of Philippine bonds made on March 10, amounted to \$2,500,000, was many times oversubscribed and brought the highest recorded premium, \$9.00 on every \$100. The proceeds of this issue will be devoted to such public improvements as port and harbor works, bridges, school buildings, court houses, penal institutions, etc.

Not only has the Philippine government been able to sell its bonds at a premium, because, of course, of the credit of the United States, and in marked contrast with those little Republics in South America, for instance, where the money lenders exact ruinous discounts, but now that the money is in the Philippine treasury it will be expended under the supervision of the best men this country can afford, men whose long experience in contracting for public improvements will insure to the Philippines the full value of every dollar of public funds expended. This affords another sharp contrast to the usual course followed in new and weak Republics.

During the last session of Congress a bill of the utmost importance to the Philippines was enacted. Its most important provision authorized the Philippine government to guarantee 4 per cent interest on bonds to be issued by companies which will construct the railways in the Archipelago, such bonds being limited to the actual amounts invested in railway construction. When the bill authorizing the guarantee had passed the House and been favorably reported to the Senate it contained certain loopholes by which the Philippines might have been swindled unmercifully by unscrupulous railway promoters, but just before it was placed on passage, Senator Spooner, then in the country, and whose early experience as attorney for and receiver of a great railroad rendered him familiar with the practices of promoters, redrafted the railroad section of the bill and put it in the form in which it passed. Now, Secretary Taft, a lawyer of exceptional ability, Senator Bailey, also an able attorney, and Attorney General Moody and ex-Attorney General Knox assert that no stronger piece of railroad legislation was ever passed and that the interests of the Philippines are safeguarded in every conceivable manner. (If such a measure had been left to the tender mercies of a Filipino Senate it is likely that there would have been a Spooner to safeguard the interests of the people.)

In one respect Congress has perhaps failed to do justice to the Philippines, as yet. But progress has been made and the proper legislation will probably be enacted next session. This is in regard to the tariff. The Philippines deserve free trade with the United States, such as is now enjoyed by Porto Rico, Hawaii, etc. Hearings on a bill providing for admission to the United States of all Philippine products except sugar and tobacco free of duty and on these a duty of 25 per cent. have been held and the bill is expected to pass next session, while eventually entire free trade will be accorded to the islands. Now the United States is bound by treaty with Spain to admit Spanish goods to the Philippines at as low a duty as is accorded any other country, and so a duty of about 20 per cent. is collected on all imports into the islands. This pledge holds good until 1909, after which free trade will doubtless be accorded. Meanwhile, the duty affords revenue to the Philippines and all the duties collected on imports from the Philippines, entering the United States, are returned to the Philippine treasury, so that the islands are very well under the existing arrangement.

Secretary Taft has announced that the Venezuelan case, involving the interests of the New York and Hernandez Asphalt Company, popularly known as "the Asphalt Trust," is a closed incident. In other words, the United States will accept without protest President Castro's refusal to submit the case to arbitration while it is pending in the Venezuelan courts and all sensational reports to the contrary, which will doubtless appear from time to time in the daily press, may be accepted as without warrant. Of course if Castro perpetrates some over act against an American citizen the vengeance of the United States will follow swiftly and surely, but as long as Castro confines his course merely to prolonging the pending litigation this country will attempt no reprisals.

The members of the Massachusetts committee on street railways made an automobile run from Boston to Providence a few days ago to look over the route of the proposed trolley lines between those cities. They were entertained by some of the city fathers in Providence with a banquet at the Crown Hotel.

HEALTH is the Most Important

In buying food-articles, you must consider several things: Economy, Results, Easy Handling, Reliability; but the most important is Health.

Health means everything. In clothes, furniture, etc., if the buyer gets a poor or imitation article, the only harm is loss of money. In buying food-articles, if imitations are supplied, there is a loss of money, and probably an injury to health—which is beyond price.

Remember these facts when buying baking powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Crushed stone from the Diamond Hill quarry is being shipped to Newport in large quantities for the Bellevue avenue covering. It is an excellent stone and makes a very hard road bed. The Diamond Hill Company are now doing a thriving business.

Country Places on the Island.

A.—A cottage to rent unfurnished, 8 rooms, bath, etc., on West Main Road, Middletown. Rent \$25. Call or write for particulars.

B.—Excellent farm for sale in Middletown—very fertile. Residence, barns, all in first class order, \$10,000. Write, principals alone treated with.

A. O'D. TAYLOR, Real Estate Agent, 132 Bellevue Avenue, Newport.

Marriages.

At the residence of the bride's mother, Eagle Pass, Texas, 4th inst., by Rev. J. D. Lewis, Clarence F. Reeve of this city and Miss Mary E. Van Houten.
In this city, 11th inst., by Rev. Father Healy, John Howard, U. S. A., and Miss Matilda Sullivan of this city.
In this city, 17th inst., at the Second Baptist Church, marriage, by Rev. J. Chester Healy, James Henry Brecken and Florence Jane Lewis, both of this city.
In this city, 19th inst., by Rev. Edith Richardson, Wade Hampton Holmes and Miss Ida H. Morgan, both of this city.

Deaths.

In this city, 18th inst., at her residence 32 Gould street, Mary, widow of Timothy Shaw, in Fall River, Mass., 18th inst., Sophie E. wife of William Monroe, formerly of this city.
In New Shoreham, 18th inst., Captain Martin R. Miltich, in his 76th year.
In Tiverton, 17th inst., Maria V., wife of Jose Egnasid, in her 30th year.
In Providence, 18th inst., Charles M. Ware, in his 90th year; 17th inst., Joseph Henry Jewett, in his 78th year.

C. H. Wrightington, NOTARY PUBLIC

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CURE

SICK HEADACHE and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Bloating, Stomach, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, etc. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

HEAD

ACHE

Is the name of so many ills that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.
Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vial at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Spring Fishing in Maine.

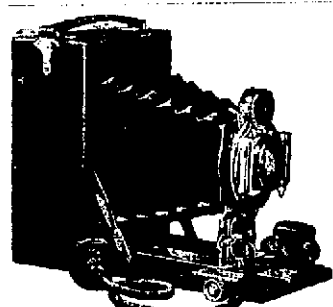
Early spring fishing in Maine is one of the pleasures of life to an angler. The ice goes out of the lakes about the middle of May, and then the early fisherman gets the big catches.

If you want rest and sport at the same time, you can have them by spending a few days in the Maine woods. There are hundreds of lakes with plenty of fish tributary to the Maine coast. R. R. Among some of the most noted lakes for their early fishing are Moosehead Lake, Rangeley Lake, Sebago Lake and Schoodic Lake. On any of these lakes there are first class camps and hotels, which open for the spring fishing.

Fishermen who intend to go into the Maine woods early in the spring should make arrangements at once. For full information, booklet, etc., address Mr. F. E. Boothby, G. P. O. A., Maine Central Railroad, Portland, Me.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

Healing, Itching, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists refund money if PAXO OINTMENT fails to cure any case, no matter how long standing, in 60 to 14 days. First application gives ease and rest. 30c. If your druggist hasn't it send 50c. in stamps and it will be forwarded post-paid by Parke, Davis & Co., St. Louis, Mo. 11-26-04



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BALMORALS

Marked Down to \$3.75
Former Price \$5.

GREAT BARGAINS AT
The T. MUMFORD SEABURY CO.'S

STILL NEUTRAL

France Has Not Sheltered the
Russian Squadron

ASSURANCE GIVEN JAPAN

Size of Kamranh Bay Permits
Ships to Enter and Anchor
Without Being Within French
Territorial Waters

Paris, April 21.—Acting upon instructions from his government, Dr. Motono, the Japanese minister to France, called on Foreign Minister Delcasse last evening and submitted representations on behalf of Japan concerning the presence of the Russian Pacific Squadron in Kamranh bay.

An official communication issued after the meeting states that Motono's action had not the character of a formal protest against an alleged violation of neutrality, but was to obtain assurance that France would observe strict neutrality. Notwithstanding the official version, it is evident that the intention and effect of Motono's action is in the nature of a protest.

Foreign Minister Delcasse responded to the representations of the Japanese minister by pointing out the precautions heretofore taken to preserve neutrality and the special instruction recently sent to the governor general of Indo-China upon continued care to preserve neutrality. M. Delcasse's assurance sought to allay the apprehensions of Japan, which he maintained had not been justified by any specific facts.

The exact terms of Japan's representations have not been disclosed, but it is understood that, while having the usual courteous form of diplomacy, they set forth that serious apprehensions had been aroused by the stay of the Russian warships in Kamranh bay and the urgent desire that French neutrality be placed beyond doubt.

The terms of the French response, although not given out, tend to give ample assurances upon all the questions raised.

Besides these general assurances the conference doubtless permitted of the explanation of the French point of view concerning the stay of Russian warships in Kamranh bay. It is maintained that this was at most a brief sojourn and not a prolonged stay, official information leading to the belief that the squadron actually left Kamranh bay last Sunday. No Japanese ships were in the vicinity during the stay of the Russian squadron, and therefore, it is held, it had not the character of giving asylum to a belligerent against the enemy.

Moreover, it is maintained that the size of Kamranh bay permits ships to enter and anchor without being within French territorial waters. The bay has a triangular shape, its greatest length being 10½ miles, its greatest width 10 miles, and the distance across the entrance about eight miles. These dimensions permit of vessels entering and mooring without crossing the three-mile French shore limit. From the French standpoint it is not to be presumed that ships are within French waters until it is affirmatively established that the three-mile limit has been encroached upon. Furthermore, officials say that France had no previous knowledge that the Russian second Pacific squadron intended going to Kamranh bay and, therefore, had no opportunity to foresee or guard against the visit.

Concerning the course of the Russian warships in taking on stores, it is maintained that these were not contraband of war, but were necessary provisions such as merchantmen may supply at their own peril. It was pointed out in this connection that the chief article of contraband—namely, coal—had been furnished to the Russian squadron by German ships which took on their cargoes from the British port of Cardiff, presumably for other destinations.

It remains for Tokyo, to which the French reply was sent last night, to say whether the assurances are considered sufficient. The opinion prevails here that M. Delcasse's answer is of a nature to avert serious complications.

Japs Pursuing Russians

St. Petersburg, April 21.—A telegram from the seat of war in Manchuria states that the Japanese armies are advancing northward, preceded by cavalry.

Negro Lynched by Negroes

Marhara, Ark., April 20.—Enraged at the action of John Barnett, a negro, in shooting and killing Albert Wells, another negro, because the latter circulated the report that Barnett was a dangerous man, 20 other negroes employed in a levee camp near Askew took Barnett out and hanged him.

Battleship Needs Repairs

Pensacola, Fla., April 20.—The battleship Illinois, which came here with the combined fleet, has sailed for Hampton Roads, where she will go into drydock for extensive repairs. The vessel finished her target practice during the week and, being badly in need of repairs, was ordered north.

Opening of Hooh Trial

Chicago, April 20.—Johann Hoch, self-confessed bigamist, is on trial for the murder of Mrs. Marie Walcker-Hoch, one of his wives. Hoch was arraigned under the new indictment recently returned against him. He pleaded not guilty.

Students Draw Color Line

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., April 18.—G. V. Daniels, aged 17, a student at the Eastman business college, for whose removal 100 southern students petitioned President Gaines, alleging that he has negro blood in his veins, has withdrawn from the main college in this city. He will be installed in the Harlem branch of the Eastman college.

REPLY TO AGENTS

Hyde Declines to Address
Them at New York

WILL REMAIN IN OFFICE

Says Compliance With Request
to Resign Would Be "Un-
worthy and Disgraceful" to
the Memory of His Father

New York, April 21.—After First Vice President Hyde of the Equitable Life Assurance society had informed a committee of managing agents that it would be impossible, because of previous engagements, for him to address them, the agents' convention, which has been in session in this city for three days, adjourned without day.

This committee did not see Hyde, but telephoned to him at his office, and was given the information that the first vice president of the Equitable was glad to receive the invitation, but could not accept; that, however, he would prepare a statement and transmit it to the committee, covering the situation as he conceived it. This statement, it is understood, will be circulated among the agents when it is received.

The invitation to address the agents followed a call by a committee on Hyde with a request that he resign as an officer of the society. This Hyde declined to do in an address in which he said he would consider such an action "unworthy and disgraceful to the memory of my father" and further that "it is evident from your extraordinary request and from the report of the proceedings at your meeting that you have not the remotest conception of the unfortunate controversy or the motives behind the struggle for the control of the society."

Mr. Hyde's speech had followed one by Joseph B. Hovey, chairman of the agents' committee, in which the latter recited that the request for the resignation was unanimous.

These were the principal developments of the session of the agents at the Hotel Savoy. Permanent organization was effected and officers chosen, and shortly before adjournment it was decided that the committee of 72 named to wait on the state superintendent of insurance and upon Governor Higgins to urge legislation favorable to mutualization should proceed to Syracuse and see Insurance Superintendent Hendricks at his office there and then return to Albany and meet Governor Higgins Saturday.

The executive committee of the Equitable also met in President Alexander's office, but further than the announcement that the demand for Hyde's resignation was discussed nothing was given out.

In connection with the legal ends in the Equitable tangle, the announcement that Elihu Root remains as one of Hyde's counsel, in spite of stories to the contrary, was interesting. The retention of Joseph H. Choate as one of the Hyde counsel was also confirmed.

There was some talk last night of a settlement of the difficulties between the Hyde and Alexander parties, but no confirmation could be secured. A rumor that such steps were about to be widely circulated, but could not be traced to any authoritative source.

It was learned officially last night that the vote on the resolution asking for Hyde's resignation was 74 to 11. Of the 11, nine were from New York city and two were from Illinois.

The executive committee of the agents' organization have been given power to call a meeting at any time. This committee will send a report of the proceedings to every Equitable agency in the world.

Drowned in Swimming Tank

New Haven, April 18.—Clarence H. Barnes, 16 years old, was a member of the high school class which was at work in the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium. Barnes left the class before the others and went into the swimming tank. It is believed that he tried to dive while strummed by striking in the shallow end of the pool, as his dead body was discovered in water less than five feet deep.

Resolutions Under Fire

Washington, April 18.—Several of the 10 pension examiners against whom Commissioner Warner has preferred charges have handed in their resignations. The charges resulted from disclosures that applications for Civil War pensions had been illegally passed on by the examining board, the claimants being members of regiments which never had been actual service.

Knows Something About Canals

Washington, April 20.—British Ambassador Durand has informed Secretary Taft that the British government has selected Chief Engineer Hunter, builder of the Manchester ship canal, to act as one of the consulting engineers of the Panama canal board. Hunter has signified his willingness to serve.

Taft Will Pay Visit to Tokio

Washington, April 20.—Secretary Taft has concluded to visit Tokio while his ship, the *Manoah*, on which he will make his Philippine trip, is coaling at Yokohama. It has not yet been decided whether the entire party of 60 accompanying the secretary shall join him in the visit to Tokio.

Left Jail Without Permission

Littleton, N. H., April 21.—Henry McKown, held for the grand jury on an assault charge, escaped from the jail here. He had been left in the corridor and took advantage of the absence of an officer at supper to force the lock of a door with a knife.

Man Saved by Elevator

Lowell, Mass., April 21.—While peering into an elevator well in the Talbot building Alphonse Dumont, 15 years old, was struck a glancing blow by the top of the elevator and the top of his head severed from his body. Death was instantaneous.

FOR AN OLD MURDER

Ex-Convict Is Under Arrest In
A New Hampshire Town

Center Ossipee, N. H., April 20.—Charged with the murder of Ezra Dodge at Tamworth on Sept. 13, 1900, John Matrose of this town was arrested by Sheriff Johnson of Carroll county and was taken to Ossipee. The crime baffled the police completely, and never until yesterday have they made any arrest in connection with the case.

The murder of Ezra Dodge, in 1900, was one of the most brutal ever brought to the attention of the police. The murdered man was a resident of Tamworth, and lived alone on his farm on the outskirts of the town. Early in September of that year he left town for the purpose of collecting his bills. At the time of his disappearance he had over \$500 on his person.

Despite his prolonged absence from Tamworth, no one thought of making any inquiry into the matter until Nov. 1, when Dodge's own hired men, while cutting barrel withes in the orchard, stumbled upon the body of their employer, partially decomposed and hidden from view by the vines and heavy undergrowth.

It is stated that incautious disclosures led to an investigation by the police and the subsequent arrest.

Matrose only last December finished a one-year term at the Concord state prison for burglary, after turning state's evidence against the three other men who were implicated with him.

Boutwell's Memory Honored

Boston, April 19.—Tributes to the memory of former Governor George S. Boutwell were paid by many speakers of note at a large gathering at Faneuil hall last night. Without exception the speakers dwelt at length on the sterling qualities which Mr. Boutwell displayed from the moment he entered public life until his death. Letters and telegrams expressing admiration for the man in whose memory the meeting was held, were received from all parts of the United States.

Jefferson Likely to Recover

West Palm Beach, Fla., April 21.—There is every indication that Joseph Jefferson will recover. Jefferson's illness has been due to over-exertion when on a visit to Hobe sound. Added to this was a general weakness caused by indigestion from which he suffered last spring. He now calls hourly for food and retains all given him. He asked to be permitted to sit up yesterday afternoon and his request was granted.

Big Sum - V. h. a

Chicago, April 21.—The celebrated corner in May wheat, attributed to John W. Gates, has received seemingly its death blow. Possibly as much as 5,000,000 bushels for May delivery was dumped on the market yesterday. As a result there was a break of 5 cents a bushel in the price, the quotations for May falling from 113½ to 108½.

Second's Store Workers Havoc

Peoria, Ill., April 21.—Northeastern Peoria last night was the scene of a small tornado, which disturbed many homes and wrecked five buildings. Four persons were injured. The blow lasted only a second. Its course was semi-circular and the winds are freakish.

Used K. I. f. and R. p. s

Milford, Mass., April 18.—August Anderson, 40 years old, committed suicide by slashing his throat with a knife and then hanging himself in the barn of a farm which he had recently purchased. He leaves a widow and several children.

NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS

Negotiations have been practically completed for the sale of Narragansett park, Providence, to the Narragansett Breeders' association. The price understood to have been about \$100,000.

Governor Roberts of Connecticut issued a proclamation naming May 3 as Arbor and Bird day in Connecticut. He recommends special observance of the day in the schools.

Mrs. Sarah Lockwood of Stamford, Conn., celebrated her 100th birthday by completing a shawl she had been knitting for one of her grandchildren. Her birthday was the occasion of a large family gathering.

Nearly half of the 200 survivors of the old Sixth Massachusetts regiment which marched through the streets of Baltimore 44 years ago attended the annual reunion of the regiment at Worcester, Mass.

The Rhode Island senate granted pardons to Daniel D. Sullivan, who has served 12 years for murder, and William Lipman, who has served a similar length of time for burglary.

Orkley Barker, a grandson of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, died suddenly at Stamford, Conn., of heart disease. He was 50 years old. His wife and child sailed for New York from Europe three days before his death.

At the annual Yale kicking contest, the first prize for punting was won by Paul L. Veeder, 1907, of Chicago. The drop-kicking contest was won by Herman Zimowski. Cups were awarded to the winners.

Phillips-Exeter won the debate with the Harvard freshmen, having the negative side of the question: "Resolved, that the trusts should be regulated by federal legislation."

George C. Hopkins of Portland, Me., is dead, aged 62. He had served the city of Keating, Me., as city collector, municipal judge and representative to the legislature. He was the author of several legal works.

Four large, well filled ice houses at Woonsocket, R. I., owned by G. W. Miller, were destroyed by fire. It is thought that a spark from a passing locomotive started the blaze. The loss is \$12,000.

Judge an Alleged Graft

Charleston, W. Va., April 21.—As a result of an affidavit of County Tax Commissioner Hudson, accusing Judge Shaver of the county court of accepting more than \$1800 in bribes, the judge has resigned. The affidavit was filed in the Kanawha circuit court, and asks for the impeachment of Shaver.

UBERO RECEIVERS

Petition of Stockholders' Com-
mittee Is Granted

CASH RECEIPTS STOPPED

Now Said That Plantations Com-
pany Has No Deed on Land In
Mexico—Additional Losses Re-
ported to the Government

Boston, April 19.—Hugh W. Ogden, a lawyer, and Jeremiah Smith, Jr., counsel for the stockholders of the Boston Ubero company, were appointed receivers for that company last night by Judge Lowell in the United States circuit court.

The petition for the receivership was made by the stockholders' committee, which for three weeks has been investigating the affairs of the Ubero company, and which made a report at a meeting of the stockholders earlier in the day.

Judge Lowell was asked to appoint a receiver on the grounds that the fraud order recently issued against the company by the postoffice department has stopped the receipt of all money, particularly that outstanding for stock bought on the installment plan, and because there was considerable property of the company in Mexico now under cultivation, which, without immediate and proper care, will be ruined, resulting in a serious financial loss to the stockholders.

The next thing of interest to the stockholders and bondholders in the Consolidated Ubero Plantations company is their prospect of getting any of their money back. That was one of the objects of their meeting yesterday afternoon. What their chances are nobody knows, but present indications are that the returns must be very small.

It develops that the company does not even own the land which has been called its rubber plantation field in Mexico. It holds an option on it, with the proviso that when it has fulfilled certain conditions the land shall be deeded to the company. These conditions, which include annual payments to the real owners and the expenditure of certain amounts in improvements, have not been fulfilled, and the company holds no title to the land.

For the present the postoffice department is concerned chiefly with the stoppage of the company's business and with the extent of its operations. It is receiving complaints daily from people who were duped. Prior to the issuance of the fraud order the investors were reluctant about abandoning their confidence in the concern, but now they are coming forward with all the details of their transactions, to aid the government in its prosecution. Numerous such complaints were received yesterday by Chief Inspector Letherman of the New England district of the postal service.

Most of the evidence gathered by Postoffice Inspector Snow is still in Washington, but the papers are expected back at any moment, as the chief operations of the concern have been in New England, and the government's future policy in the case will have to be based upon what occurs here. Most of the persons who are responsible for the operations are in Europe at the present time.

In Lorimer hall, Tremont temple, yesterday afternoon, there was held a large and noisy gathering of people who have invested their money in the Ubero enterprises. Nearly half the audience were women. Ferdinand Borges, the Ubero promoter, Secretary Richards and other officers and directors were present.

All were tremendously excited. Borges and Richards were hissed, and when, during the progress of the meeting, Borges got up and left the hall, there were cries of "hold him, don't let him get away," but there was no violence.

Attorney Chamberlain announced from the platform that the policy of the committee he represents will be "to put every person connected with the Ubero schemes who can be shown to have acted in a fraudulent manner in jail, no matter who those persons may be, or how high their standing, and to recover for the investors every dollar it is possible to get at. I believe that \$250,000 may possibly be recovered," he said.

To a reporter he declared that by means of the Ubero companies and affiliated concerns between four and five millions of dollars has been taken from investors and that the total assets are not worth more than \$25,000.

Strike May Be Reopened

Lawrence, Mass., April 20.—At a mass meeting of labor in this city last night, President Golden of the United Textile Workers of America said: "Unless there is a radical change in the schedule of wages paid the operatives at Fall River there will be a reopening of the strike there next summer."

Mayor For Third Time

New Haven, April 19.—After the liveliest municipal campaign in New Haven in many years, Mayor John P. Studley (Rep.) was elected to office for the third time and his party won nearly all the other offices in city hall. The result is unparalleled in local political history.

New Yorker Wins Marathon Race

Boston, April 20.—The 130th anniversary of the battle of Lexington was observed throughout Massachusetts as a public holiday, although the principal celebrations were confined to the territory immediately surrounding this city. The day was marked by the formal opening of the outdoor sporting season. The principal sporting event was the Marathon road race. The start was at Ashland and the finish in this city. The event was won by F. Lora of the Mohawk Athletic club, New York, who covered the 25 miles in 2:38:25.25.

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Are now open, and in regard to price and quality are the best we have ever shown.

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138 Thames Street.

German and American Railways

Freight and passenger rates on the railways in Prussia give occasion for lively discussion. For some years the great manufacturers have been actively working for a reduction of freight rates on the state railways. They used the schedule of low rates prevailing on the American roads as one of their best arguments, and they emphasize the great advantage that those rates give American exporters in the world's markets as an obvious reason for a reduction of the German rates.

When the Prussian finance minister, Baron von Rheinbaben, was in America, a few months ago, he gave close attention to railway matters, and in recent debates in the Prussian chamber he gave some interesting results of his comparison of American and Prussian railway conditions.

The state roads in Prussia, Baron von Rheinbaben argued, are compelled to charge higher freight rates than American roads, because in the first place, the initial cost of the German roads was much greater than the American; and, in the second place, the American roads have a much greater volume of freight to move in bulk than do the Prussian railways, and they also have the further advantage of a much longer average haul.

He found that the American roads cost to build, on an average, about sixty thousand dollars a mile, while in Germany the cost of railroad building—owing chiefly to the higher price for the right of way—was nearly one hundred thousand dollars a mile. Baron von Rheinbaben gave it as his opinion that the present freight rates in America were largely the results of reckless rate wars, and that these rates were such a disastrous effect upon earnings that the average return upon all American railway investments is less than two per cent.

Where there is no competition he claims that rates are fully as high in the United States as in Germany and also asserted that the comparison was also not unfavorable to Germany when the freight rates on all goods of the higher classes were compared. It was only on low-grade bulky shipments which could be carried a long distance without breaking bulk, that he found the rates per ton per mile distinctly lower than in Germany. He also claimed that the American roads made up, in some measure at least, for their lower freight rates by charging higher rates for their passenger traffic, and he made comparisons which were favorable to the German passenger schedule.

The argument of the German commercial interests for lower rates in order to assist manufacturers in their export business and aid them in their battle for a foot hold in the outside markets has caused some marked modifications in the tariff on goods for export. It is, of course, quite impossible for the government to satisfy the commercial interests in the matter of rates, and the report of every chamber of commerce throughout the empire annually devotes some pages to argument and recommendations for further reductions.

Not all of the roads in Germany are under state control, but it seems not improbable that the state will eventually operate all of the lines. No charters are given for the building of roads by private enterprise that do not contain the proviso that they may be acquired by the state after a given number of years.

While we are inclined to criticize English railroads with much freedom, they have a record in one respect which our own railroad managers must look upon with respect. The gross earnings of the English roads never show an unfavorable fluctuation, as compared with a previous year, of over one and one-half per cent. With all the talk of poor railway management, of decadent industries, and of the economic evils of war, it is confining to find that the commercial development of Great Britain, measured by her gross railroad traffic, presents an almost unbroken record of advance. Net earnings, however, have been badly cut into by the rise in wages and by the higher cost of fuel. —P. A. Vanderlip.

Traveling in Russia.

The sofas of our staterooms on the Volga river steamer, while pleasant enough to sit on, were devoid of the other trappings which in these degenerate days are thought necessary to a night's rest, and we had not yet learned the peculiarities of Muscovite travel.

The old fashioned Russian traveler with his own gear and makes himself comfortable according to his own ideas, and they are by no means narrow. A place to sleep on is provided. The rest he brings. On the Russian sleeping cars those who have not their own bedclothes and who wish to undress and go to bed in the American fashion can have all that is requisite for 50 cents. The porter on demand brings a linen sack, whose seal he cuts in your presence with considerable ceremony and from which he produces a pillow, blankets and sheets of beautiful fine linen. This was the system on our boat, and our minds were soon at rest.

I afterward inspected the lower decks of the ship and saw the way the third class passengers were cared for. It was primitive, but clean and wholly suited to the customs of the people. Each person was provided with a spotless board shelf to sleep on by night and sit on by day, and he made himself as happy or as uncomfortable as he chose. Most of the passengers seemed to take traveling as a migration, to judge by the pots and kettles, furniture, blankets and clothing stored about them—"everything but the kitchen stove." That important but dangerous article being replaced by the ship's galley, with its bountiful hot water always ready for the eternal teaming. —Captain T. Bentley Mott, U. S. A., in Scribner's.

Simon Ford, the clever after-dinner humorist of Manhattan, says it is well to listen to the most dreary talker, for sometimes they surprise everybody by saying clever things. He was at a dinner not long ago when the speaker of the evening was phenomenally dull and wordy, but near the end of his long oration he said something very funny. Every body was about ready to fall asleep when the speaker said: "And now, as Lady Godiva observed when returning from her ride, 'I am wearing my clothes.'" The remark aroused his auditors to such fits of laughter that the speaker was forced to take his seat.

A Waterville (Me.) naturalist says he once referred the question of the sudden disappearance of gray squirrels at different times to the Smithsonian Institution, and the reply was that nearly all the gray squirrels are migratory. The flock may be seen in Maine one fall and in Tennessee the next.

Ten grows in many parts of Spain.

Exercise in Digestive Disorders.

One of the most common symptoms of poor digestion is lack of energy, with no desire to exercise. To one in perfect health exercise is a pleasure, and not a burden; but to the poor dyspeptic the thought of a mile walk is anything but pleasant. Each step is torture, for he can hardly lift his feet. His arms hang limp at his sides, and perhaps feel numb and lifeless. Again, he may have queer sensations in any part of the body—pain in the shoulders or between the shoulder blades; may be a pain or a sort of "dead" feeling in the legs one day and somewhere else the next. No two days alike, and yet at times he feels a terrible chill.

So the poor sufferer goes on from day to day, trying this remedy and that, the rest cure, the diet cure, but all of no avail. On a cold morning even in mid-summer he feels a terrible chill.

His hands are cold, his face drawn and pinched, yet he has not life enough to work and warm himself up, as he could easily do if he would make the effort.

This one thing above all others he needs—exercise, and yet it is the last thing he thinks of attempting. He needs exercise because his whole body is filled with poisons from putrifying foods. He may obtain some relief from the use of a strong tonic, which so excites his heart that for the time his blood circulates more rapidly, and some of the poisons are carried off, but he is left only weaker and weaker after the effects of the various drugs wear off, so that he almost gives up in despair. Vigorous exercise in the open air will do all that the drugs will do in exciting the heart to greater action, and much more besides, leaving none of the bad results.

In order to get the best results, exercise in these cases must be vigorous enough to cause free perspiration; for in this way alone, as a rule, will the heart's action be increased enough to carry off the accumulated poisons from the tissues. Many make a mistake in not exercising with enough vigor to get thoroughly warmed up, and so lose much of the benefit that would be sure to follow in due time if they would persist in taking sufficient exercise to cause free perspiration each day or several times a day.

Exercise not only increases the heart's action of the lungs by making one breathe much deeper, but it aids directly in the digestive processes themselves by shaking up the food as it lies in the stomach and intestines and helping to move it along. This is especially true of such exercises as running, and all arm exercises. Too much cannot be said in favor of the arm work in these cases. Shoveling, hoeing, sawing, hammering, lifting, carrying heavy objects in the hands, and numberless kinds of ordinary work in which the hands and arms are brought into use, are all good forms of exercise. The lady who sits at home and does fancy work or entertains company while the work is being done by some one else would often have more roses on her cheeks and would need no cosmetics if she would spend several hours every day washing and ironing or baking and sweeping. If to this she will add long walks in the fresh air and sunshine she may save many doctor's bills.

Exercise not only aids digestion, but at the same time improves the action of the bowels, relieving constipation, and thus removing the obstruction which so often prevents recovery from digestive disorders. If you wish health, work for it.—Health.

The Two Fleets.

It is probable that neither Togo nor Rojefsky is much in doubt about the whereabouts and strength of the other. Both Russia and Japan employ regiments of spies—trained men of travel who know every nook and corner of the world—and this force has, we may be sure, been very busy of late. And at this time of day spies work with many facilities. The world is not as large a place as it used to be. People get over its surface rapidly, and the wires and the mails perform wonders. Outsiders in this matter are somewhat in ignorance, but those on the inside should be accredited with a great deal of valuable information. And the Japanese in particular in this war have developed a genius for keeping secrets as well as for gathering facts.

Trafalgar is mentioned when the approaching fight is discussed. If one would appreciate how the world has advanced since Nelson's day let him recall the story of Nelson's chase after the enemy, which ended in his greatest battle and his death. The Englishman was unusually alert, and in some things possessed a sort of second sight. But at this time he ran hither and on like a man in a mist. His great anxiety to come up with the enemy and the importance of doing so confused him. Spies in sea matters were of no force before the days of the cable. The result was a scouring of the sea such as had never been witnessed before.

Neither the Russian nor the Japanese admiral is in any such plight today. Even the outside world has some safe notion approximately of where the fleets are. We shall not know the day or the exact place of the first collision, but we ought to know the result of it very promptly, whether it happens in the neighborhood of the Amami Islands, as reported today from Batavia, or elsewhere in the course of Vladivostok. The press is on guard, and while it is hampered in handling the stories of dispositions before an engagement, it has a reasonably free hand afterward in reporting the news of how an engagement has gone. The Russian disasters at Port Arthur were called immediately, and the details of the disasters on land, including the latest clash beyond Mukden, have been all that the readers could demand.

Since a naval engagement is inevitable we are all hoping for a "duel on the open sea, with the battleships particularly maneuvered for all that they may be worth. Experts want their theories tried in a way that will aid in future naval movements. But the men on deck out there are facing a condition, not theories, and their chief concern is to send the other fellows to the bottom. Theories and naval pictures are probably little in their mind. —Washington Star.

A Street Scene.

The teamster was not beating his horses, but was using pretty vigorous language.

"This cruelty to animals," declared the woman with three birds on her hat, "is positively dreadful."

"Oh, it's positively outrageous," argued the woman in the squirrel-skin coat.

And she vented her indignation by giving a street urchin who had just asked her a crack that sent him whimpering on his way.

Raw Opium from Poppy.

The preparation of "raw" opium in North India is, according to the Tropical Agriculturist, carried out as follows:

In February, as a rule, the juice is gathered, the poppy plant being then in full flower and at a height of three or four feet, each stem having from two to five capsules of the size of a duck's egg. Before the capsules are pierced, the fallen petals of the flowers are carefully gathered and suited according to conditions, in three shades, and then are heated over a slow fire and formed into thin cakes, to be used for the covering of the drug when collected.

The piercing of the pods requires great skill, and is on it largely depends the yield. The opium farmer and his assistants each carry a small handlike tool, which has three or four short, sharp prongs, and with this a half dozen perpendicular cuts are made in each capsule of seed pod of the poppy. The juice begins to flow at once, but quickly coagulates. The day after, the thickened juice is carefully gathered, being scraped off with a small iron trowel, and the mass thus gathered is put into an earthen vessel and kept carefully stirred for a month or more, great care being taken to have it well aired, but not exposed to the sun.

The material is now examined by expert testers, who determine its grade or quality, and then the whole is put into a large box, where it is worked very much in the same fashion as baker's dough, to give it the required consistency. The opium is now made into balls for export. The natives wade about in the large vats containing the paste like drug and hand it out to hundreds of ballmakers sitting around the room. Every man has a spherical brass cup, lined with the poppy dried petals, before him. Into this is pressed the regulation quantity of opium. From this brass cup, when properly pressed, the opium ball is transferred to another man who gives it a coating of clay. This gives the drug, when ready for shipment, the appearance of a fair sized cannon ball.

When well prepared in this manner, opium will keep its properties for fifteen years or more. Before it can be used, the opium balls have to be broken up and further treated.

The Conductor was Used to 'Em.

The new Baltimore street railway conductor had shown particular proficiency.

Considering that he had been at the work but one day, his work was little short of marvellous.

He had succeeded in getting the passengers even to go up front, instead of standing in the aisle near the door and blocking the passageway.

Which was little shy of miraculous.

That evening, after the spotter had given in his most unusual report, the new man was called upon the carpet.

Frightened in anticipation of what might be coming, the man approached the superintendent, who said:

"You told us when you began working here you had no experience as a conductor."

"I told you the truth when I said it," replied the man.

"And yet you handle crowds better than some of our most experienced men. Can you explain it?"

"I cannot," he replied.

"What had you been doing before you came here?"

"I had been working on a stock farm in Pennsylvania."

"And your principal work was with—"

"Hogs."

"Ah! Just as we suspected. You have fully explained your competence to handle the average street car crowd. Go. You have made good. And if there are any more young men in your community who have had a similar experience, we shall be glad to place them upon our waiting list until such time as the street car riding public accumulates some of the good manners they so indignantly demand of the company's employees." —Baltimore American.

A Horrible Idea.

An easterner, riding on a mail stage in northern Colorado, was entertained by a dialogue which was sustained upon the one side by the driver and upon the other by an elderly passenger, evidently a native of the region.

"I understand you're temperance began the driver.

"Yes, I'm pretty strong against liquor," returned the other. "I've been set against it now for thirty-five years."

"Scared it will ruin your health?"

"Yes, but that isn't the main thing."

"Perhaps it don't agree with you?" ventured the driver.

"Well, it really don't agree with anybody. But that ain't it either. The thing that sets me against it is a horrible idea."

"A horrible idea! What is it?"

"Well, thirty-five years ago I was sitting in a hotel in Denver with a friend of mine, and I says, 'Let's order a bottle of something.' And he says: 'No, sir. I'm saving my money to buy government land at \$1.25 an acre. I'm going to buy to-morrow, and you had better let me take the money you would spend for liquor and let me buy a couple acres along with mine.' I says, 'All right.' So didn't drink, and he bought me two acres."

"Well, sir, today those two acres are right in the middle of a flourishing town, and if I'd taken that drink I'd have swallowed a city block, a grocery store, an apothecary's, four lawyers' offices and it is hard work to say what else. That's the idea, Ain't it terrible?"

—Youth's Companion.

A band—from Georgia, it is said—furnished the one really humorous incident of the inaugural parade. As it turned from Fifth street into the Court of Honor to pass in review before the President it struck up the familiar strain of "Dixie." It was a big band, and it played forte. As the musicians approached the President's stand the thousands about wondered if perhaps there were not intended significance in this, perhaps a rebuke for Roosevelt's Southern policy, perhaps—but just as the President was reached the band broke "Dixie" off in the middle and took up a little more quietly "Teasing, teasing, I was only teasing you." The crowd caught on.—N. Y. Times.

He that is down need fear no fall.—Bunyan.

Make not thy friends too cheap to thee nor thyself to thy friends.—Fuller.

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The East Indian Wife.

Was there ever the world over a like conception of the married state? Chief priestess of her husband, whom to serve is her religion and her delight. One with him in the economy of the household, content; but moving to a place far below him for all other purposes—religious, mental, social; gentle and adoring, but incapable of participation in the larger interests of his life, incapable of participation even in his games.

"We are inferior," "we are poorer"—that the bounds of a joint intelligence. To please his mother, whose chief hindrance she is in things domestic, and to bring him a son—these her ambitions; but the latter chiefly, for to the mother of a son will a husband forgive even wrongs in the home-plate.

On the whippings of rods, the consulting of oracles, the stealthy working of charms to trip and snare, and of the gods' power, graces, power indeed is the little lady—sister of gods and men, a being to be well aimed at, to be invoked by the children. No longer is she a failure; even a schoolboy would have loved her with the child-like fondness that son who is worthy to offer sacrifices.

Such an attitude of mind may seem irrational to the alien, but it should be remembered that the whole idea of marriage to the East revolves simply on the conception of life; a community of interests, companionship—these never enter into the general calculation. Not is this strange when one reflects on how large a place life must fill in the thoughts of a people believing in re-incarnation. As a life-bringer alone has a woman her place in the scheme of Hindoo philosophy. For life and religion are inextricable in the loom of time; and the woman never did have a Vedic value.

Look at her, then, our little Hindoo type of wifehood—gentle, submissive, a perfect house mistress, moving softly about the women's domain, "the inside." Up with the dawn she bathes and worships; worships her own special godling and tends her sacred pond, then draws from some ancestral well the water for the household needs, scoring no domestic duty. A picture good to see is she on these occasions—her pretty red draperies girt out of harm's way while she heaves aloft the shortening rope with subtle grace. Mark the poise of the heel, the turn of the slender wrist, as the first shufles of daylight strike brilliance from mystic amulet or jeweled anklet. Further domesticities occupy the day, with perchance a little gossip in the house-plate or the evening meal brings fresh need for a skilful house-mother. She waits upon her husband while he feeds silent in his presence with downcast eyes—to look upon him in the face were bold indeed. Perhaps he talks to her of village or family interests; she would not think it strange did he not.—Cornelia Sorabji, in Nineteenth Century.

A Fire in Burma.

It is not easy to guess what a native of Burma would think of the quick action and speed of an American fire engine and its company. What an American thought of Burmese custom at the time of need is recorded by Mr. E. D. Cumming in his book, "In the Shadow of the Pagoda." Mr. Cumming was interested in a mill situated near a small Burmese village. One morning a fire broke out among the lightly built bamboo bams and rapidly spread.

Landed on the little mill fire engine, the hands summoned and ran the engine to the burning village, says Mr. Cumming. It was blazing as only bamboo and dummy thatch can blaze. One house after another caught in rapid succession. The men at the engine pumped until they were tired out, and then I called on the villagers to relieve them.

No one moved save to urge others. I called again. An old man who was a petty government official, and so probably felt a right responsibility, rose, gripped up his bones and called for men. His son and one other got up unwillingly, carefully hid aside the cheroots and took hold of the handles. The rest of the population squatted and laughed.

I turned to and worked, though weak from a long fever. The old man soon pumped himself out, and when he left the others left. I pounced on two men and made them take hold. As they began to work a flight of paddy birds streamed overhead. The flames gleamed rosy on their white feathers. "Red paddy birds! Look! Red paddy birds!" shouted the population. This was too much for the men at the handles. They squatted on their heels and stared up in delighted astonishment. I grew desperate.

"Whose house is that?" I asked, pointing to the one just threatened.

"Your honor, that is the house of Pho Foo."

"Where is he?"

"Here," pointing to one of the men I had driven to pump. He was crouched on the roof of a tree-trunk.

"Is that your house?" I asked him. He nodded and smiled pleasantly.

"It will be on fire in a moment."

"Yes, your honor, I think so," he responded alacily, looking at his dwelling with a disinterested air.

I burst out laughing, and the natives joined, rocking to and fro, roaring with amusement, as if the idea of trying to put out a fire was the greatest joke in the world. I told the men to call up the hose and take the engine home, and I resolved not to spoil the innocent pleasure those light hearted people took in witnessing the destruction of their village.

Didn't Know the Governor.

"Just after his election as Governor of Massachusetts," says Representative McCall, "Mr. Crane sent his son Robert to attend a military school in New York."

"The younger Crane, by reason of his many ways and modest disposition, soon made himself solid with the faculty."

"There was an oral examination one day, during the course of which young Crane was asked to give the name of the Governor of Massachusetts."

"After a moment's hesitation, Robert replied: 'I don't know, sir.'"

"Amazed at this unexpected answer, the teacher exclaimed: 'What, you don't know who is the Governor of your own State? Reflect, my boy!'"

"Very sorry, sir," said the boy quietly, "but I really don't know."

"Why, Robert?" cried the instructor, "don't you know that your father is the Governor of Massachusetts?"

"Oh, come to think of it," responded the youngster, "I believe he did tell me something of the sort; but I didn't take much stock in it. I thought he was joking me." —Collier's.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1905.

NOTES.

MATTHEW WEST

HIS

DESCENDANTS AND RELATIVES

WITH

NEW JERSEY PATENTS.

By Mrs. H. Ruth Cooke.

(Continued.)

104. Margaret West, md. Apl. 4, 1764, Philip Edwards, b. 28; 11; 1722, hence 42 yrs. old at marriage; he was son of Philip Edwards and Catherine (Webley, Thomas and Audrey (West) Webley, see No. 55 of this record, son Abiah Edwards and wife Naomi). The brothers and sisters of this Philip Edwards have been given under Joseph West, No. 8, issue of Aug. 6, 1904, with their birth dates only, those they married were William Folwell and 2; 22; 1796 Elizabeth Edwards, sister of Philip; Margaret Woolley md. Feb. 3, 1742; Webley Edwards, brother of Philip; Thomas Borden, son of Francis and Mary, son of Francis and Jane Vicars, son of Richard and Jane Fowler, md. 5; 29; 1742 Mary Edwards, sister of Philip; Edwards, above said. The aunt of Philip Edwards, who md. Margaret West, was Mary Webley, sister of his mother, this Mary and Joseph West, No. 8, as has been given, and they had among their children: Webley West, cousin to Philip Edwards. That Webley West made his will Aug. 20, 1766, as found in Trevelyan, Lib. L. p. 205, thus: I Webley West of Shrewsbury, To eldest son Webley West, having been absent from me some time and not hearing anything from him I conclude he is dead, but if he returns home, then I give him 10 acres at N. E. corner of tract I own with my brother Stephen West, to him and his heirs forever; To my sons now at home with me, John, William, Daniel and Joseph, I give my plantation where I now dwell and a tract at Shark River with 6 acres of salt meadow, a piece of fresh meadow lying above Stephen West house of about 3 acres and all my rights to land wheresoever, and all marsh or swamp that is or may be due to me to be equally divided; To beloved wife, who has small children to bring up, Negro girl Ruth, 4 cows, my riding mare, 10 young ewes as she shall choose, also, one third part of all the rents and profit of all my lands, meadows, marshes and swamps, and services of my negro boy Peter, while she is my widow; To eldest daughter Mary Price one negro named Abigail now living with her and all children of this negro woman and 20 shillings in money; To children of deceased daughter Ann Bille six pounds; To daughter Elizabeth Halsted 15 pounds; To Webley West son of daughter Mercy West 6 pounds; To daughter Sarah Hewitt 5 pounds; To daughter Zilpha Halsted 6 pounds; To my four single daughters that live at homewith me, the remaining part of my moveable property to be equally divided, namely; Deborah, Rebecca, Catherine and Susanna West; son John West and son William West executors. Witnesses, Joseph West, Thomas West, Thomas Lippincott.

Margaret (West) Edwards' father-in-law made his will Feb. 20, 1759, proved Aug. 4, 1740, his second wife still living, who was Elizabeth (Mitchell) widow of John Eaton, whom he, Philip Edwards, md. 6; 4; 1735. His will found at Trevelyan, Lib. L. p. 851 as follows: I Philip Edwards of Shrewsbury; To son Webley Edwards all my land lying westward of Long Branch Path, one half of salt meadow on Goose Neck (now Thomas River) and sum of 5 shillings in money; To my loving wife Elizabeth (his second wife) all the rest of my lands and meadows during the time she is my widow; To youngest son Philip (husband of Margaret West, above said) and his heirs I bequeath my said lands after my wife is no longer my widow; To daughter Elizabeth Folwell (above mentioned) one negro boy called Jonny, and also 5 shillings; To daughter Mary Edwards one negro boy called Abel and 10 sheep and 2 cattle; To daughter Margaret Edwards 50 pounds when 16 years old; If son Philip Edwards die before 21 and have no children of his own, then I give the aforesaid lands to his sister Margaret; To wife Elizabeth one negro man called Ando and all the residue of my estate, she my sole executor. Witnesses John Mlin, William Craddock, Patrick Devlin, Jacob Dennis.

105. Rebecca West marriage license to John Dennis was dated Feb. 15, 1766, he b. June 24, 1706, son of Robert (2) Dennis and Susanna (Briggs), dau. William Briggs and wife Elizabeth (Cooke, dau. John and Mary (Borden) Cooke, Thomas (1) Cooke, son of Robert (1) Dennis and wife Sarah (Howland), Henry and Mary (Newland) Howland, whose other daughter Elizabeth Howland married Jedediah Allen, whose marriage into this West family has been given). John Dennis by will of his father made Dec. 24, 1728, had house and lands on death of his mother, and 500 pounds and "my gun and John and his brother Thomas, b. 1725 had all lands in Jersey", which Jersey lands Robert Dennis must have had in 1688, for July 7th. of that year agreement between Daniel Pierce of the one part, and John Martin, Hugh Donn, Charles Gilman, Hopewell Hull and Robert Dennis of the other part, for division of one third of a tract of land purchased by said Pierce, from Gov. Carteret, John Ogden and Luke Watson, which third, all bought of Pierce, Dec. 18, 1686, Robert Dennis and Saml. Moore protested this agreement Apl. 6, 1679 (E. J. Patents, Lib. I. p. 20).

This Robert Dennis had a son Samuel Dennis with wife Mary, Sept. 8, 1687, died, Richard Powell 6 acres formerly Robert Dennis deceased. Austin on p. 65 of Genl. Diet. does not give this son Samuel to Robert (1) Dennis, but mentions in will of that Robert the gift of 150 acres to son Robert, at age, "I bought of my brother-in-law (because Jedediah and the sister of

his wife) Jedediah Allen, in the county of Monmouth, New Jersey." East Jersey Deeds, Lib. G. p. 153 gives that Job Allen of R. Island Nov. 8, 1688, deeded to Jedediah Allen his undivided share in Shrewsbury, except a house lot near the Meeting House he had sold John (Charles) Jedediah then of Sandwich, Mass., but came to New-shut, with wife and 10 children in 1684, and Oct. 28, 1687 Jedediah had a patent of 410 acres in Monmouth Co., part as a headland for himself, wife and 10 children, part as to an old settler or patentee he then of Shrewsbury (Lib. B. Deeds, p. 207).

Job Allen's nephew, William Allen, was brother-in-law to John Dennis because each married the sisters, Deborah and Elizabeth (Cooke, and Job's sister Catherine Allen md. Bartholomew West, as has been given.

If John (3) Dennis was husband to Rebecca, he was 60 yrs. old, rather old for a first marriage, hence, some think him of the next generation, as there was a Robert of the will of Susanna (Briggs) Dennis to whom she gives "my gun" and hence a Robert (3) Dennis. Thomas Eaton in his will of Nov. 11, 1688, mentions his friend John Dennis son of Robert of Portsmouth, R. I. That Robert gave Friends of Portsmouth lands for a burial ground, and Richard (1) Borden died May 25, 1671 and was buried in that land. That Richard was father of Mary (Borden) Cooke, above said.

We can be sure that Rebecca's husband was named John Dennis, as her father, Bartholomew West who md. Ruth in his will of Apl. 1, 1760, gives "my son-in-law John Dennis 10 shillings", as he does not mention his daughter she had died, or so displeased her father he omitted her name, as this will was made two months after her marriage, rather a short time to have died, she evidently was dead to him, and she must have been Rebecca, as he mentions his other daughters with husbands, as follows; To daughter Sarah, now wife of John Wardell 8 cows and 12 pounds in money; To daughter Margaret, now wife of Philip Edwards 10 pounds; To loving son Joseph West my long gun, and a cow and my grey mare and one feather bed and furniture; To loving son Daniel West my little gun and clock, and a cow and my "Rhubarb Mare", and one feather bed and furniture; To wife Ruth use of my plantation whereon I now dwell during the time she remains my widow, if she marry, I give her the sum of ten pounds instead of her thirds, or dower; To sons Joseph and Daniel West, after death of my wife, or her marriage, I bequeath all my lands; Daniel the westward part and Joseph the eastward part; the remaining part of my estate to be divided among my wife Ruth and her three children Joseph, Daniel and Margaret. I order that my sons Daniel and Joseph shall have the farm utensils between them, I appoint my wife Ruth and sons Joseph and Daniel executors. This will was not recorded until Aug. 14, 1770, four years after made.

To be continued.

NORTHWOOD, N. H., BAPTISMS.

Continued.

Allice Neely, Dec. 24, 1809.
Andrew Neely, Jan. 18, 1810.
Margaret Norris, Oct. 7, 1783.
James Pillsbury, Aug. 11, 1781.
Betsey Pillsbury, Nov. 15, 1809.
Nancy Perry, Nov. 15, 1809.
Rhoda Pillsbury, Jan. 9, 1810.
Polley Robinson, Dec. 12, 1809.
Sally Rollin, Apr. 25, 1810.
Abigail Rollin, Nov. 7, 1810.
Hannah Robinson, Aug. 31, 1820.
Susanna Rollins, Aug. 28, 1782.
Thomas Rollins, May 14, 1792.
Benjamin Stokes, Jr., Aug. 11, 1791.
Susanna Stokes, 1800.
John Shaw, Aug. 25, 1805.
Benjamin Sherburne, Nov. 10, 1808.
David Sawyer, Rec'd., Dec. 20, 1808.
Nash Shaw, Sept. 14, 1809.
Lydia Shaw, Sept. 11, 1809.
Polley Shaw, Sept. 21, 1809.
Jonathan Stokes, Nov. 6, 1809.
Joseph Stow, Nov. 6, 1809.
Betsey Swain, Nov. 16, 1809.
Molly Seaward, Nov. 30, 1809.
Polley Seaward, Dec. 10, 1809.
Rhoda Seaward, Dec. 10, 1809.
Lydia Seaward, Dec. 10, 1809.
Eliza Swain, Dec. 15, 1809.
Rheben Swain, Dec. 21, 1809.
Lydia Starbuck, Jan. 8, 1810.
Sarah Swain, Jan. 8, 1810.
Nancy Shaw, May 16, 1810.
Lydia Small, Aug. 11, 1810.
Hannah Stokes, June 5, 1780.
Benjamin Stokes, June 18, 1780.
Zachariah Sawyer, Aug. 24, 1791.
Isaac Spencer, Aug. 15, 1791.
George Seaward, Jr., Aug. 27, 1791.
Mary Seaward, Sept. 16, 1791.

(To be continued.)

QUERIES.

5190. SAGE—Who was Sarah Sage, wife of James Gibbs, of Bristol, R. I., probably married in England? He d. June 1, 1781, and she d. Oct. 8, 1766.—E. S.

5191. CLAGGETT—Who were the parents of Hannah Claggett, who married as his first wife, Geo. Gibbs, of Newport, R. I.? He was born Aug. 13, 1695, d. Aug. 6, 1755. She d. July 3, 1732, ag. 23 yr.—E. S.

5192. HART—The second wife of above Geo. Gibbs was Ruth Hart, nd. Oct. 19, 1753. She d. June 4, 1734, ag. 75. Who were her parents?—E. S.

5193. CHAMPLIN—Who were the ancestors of Jabez Champlin of Newport, R. I., who md. Aug. 26, 1750, Hannah Gibbs, of George and Hannah (Claggett)?—E. S.

5194. SCOTT—Who was the wife of Joseph Scott, of Newport, R. I., whose daughter Susanna married George Gibbs, of Geo. and Ruth (Hart) Gibbs, Apr. 22, 1767?—E. S.

5195. CHANNING—Who were the parents of Mary Channing, of Newport, who married Oct. 9, 1768, George Gibbs above mentioned?—E. S.

5196. BRADISH—Would like parentage of Luther Bradish, who md. Elizabeth Gibbs, dau. of George of Newport. When were they married?—E. S.

5197. GREENE—Who was Thomas Greene, who md. Aug. 8, 1707, Elizabeth Gibbs (George) James?—E. S.

5198. WHITEHOUSE—Who were the parents of Samuel Whitehouse, who was married in Newport, R. I., Dec. 19, 1771, to Ruth Gibbs, sister of above Elizabeth? He d. Apr. 4, 1786.—E. S.

5199. GIBBS—James Gibbs of Newport, R. I., md. at St. Michael's Church, Bristol, Nov. 18, 1764, Sarah Ingraham. He md. for the first time

at Trinity Ch., Newport, France Elizabeth Allen, daughter of Henry, Aug. 28, 1771. Dd he marry a third time, Mary? Mr. James Gibbs died Dec. 1, 1795, and widow Mary applied for administration on estate. It was granted. Is this the same James Gibbs?—E. S.

Middletown.

Rev. George L. Brightman of Edgartown, will preach his first sermon Easter day at his new pastorate, the Methodist Episcopal Church at the "Four Corners." Elaborate musical preparations have been in progress for some time for this occasion and a cantata entitled "The Easter King" will be presented in the evening, the regular choir being augmented by several new voices.

The repeated visitations of J. Eck Frost are commencing to tell on the early plants, some of which have given up their struggle for an existence. Ice has been found nearly every morning the past week about as thick as window glass.

"Whetstone," the Balch place, between first and second beaches, has been leased for the summer by Mr. Henry Howard of Brookline, Mass. His wife, Mrs. Alice Sturtevant Howard, who is a daughter of Mrs. Eugene Sturtevant, and granddaughter of the late Bishop Clark, has been here recently overlooking the house with a view to taking early possession.

An extremely large congregation filled the Herkeley Chapel on Palm Sunday when special music was given by the choir assisted by the boys from St. George's School. The sermon was delivered by Rev. John B. Duman. A Good Friday service was observed at this chapel on Friday morning at 11 o'clock and upon Easter Day there will be a celebration of Holy Communion and sermon at 11 a. m. and an especial children's service at 4 p. m. the regular Sunday School being omitted.

A public school committee was organized last week with the following officers: Chairman, Lionel H. Peabody; superintendent and clerk, Joel Peckham; committee to collect rents, Arthur L. Peckham. Regular meetings of this committee will be held June 5, October 2, and December 4, in the town hall. School terms for the year were arranged and the following teachers were re-engaged for the new school year: Oliphant school, Lottie Sturtevant; Witherlee, Ann Sarah Ward; Paradise, Anna A. Oderman. Miss May Treseunt of the Peabody and Miss Maude E. Conley of the Wyatt, having tendered their resignation, these vacancies will have to be filled.

Miss Beth A. Peckham and Miss Jessie Farnum of Radcliffe College and Miss Lizzie Anthony from the State Normal school have been home this week on their Easter vacation.

Mr. William Burges is still in a very weak and critical condition.

Newport County Pomona Grange, No. 4, Patrons of Husbandry, held a very interesting meeting at the town hall Tuesday, being the guests of Aquidneck Grange. Master elect, Charles H. Ward, being unavoidably detained in Providence by the business of the General Assembly, the chair was filled by Past Master William H. Potter of Tiverton. A half hour business session was held previous to the noon hour when luncheon was served. The afternoon session which opened at 2 p. m. was in the hands of the lecturer, Mrs. E. A. Peckham, and was open to the public. Many prominent and interesting speakers were heard during the afternoon, among them being Professor Fred W. Card from the Kingston Agricultural College who presented an address on "Business Management on the Farm," Brother Hazard of Narragansett, and Nathaniel Peckham of Middletown who in spite of their advanced years are staunch and devoted Grangers, and I. Lincoln Sherman of Portsmouth; there were also readings by Mrs. E. A. Peckham and Mrs. Charles Potter. The programme presented many subjects of deep interest to grangers and included quite a number of pleasing musical numbers in the way of duets and vocal and instrumental solos, which were heartily enjoyed. The next meeting will be held on the evening of the third Tuesday in June at Jamestown. A leading social feature of the meeting will be the ten minute reading contest between the officers of Pomona Grange, a first and second prize being offered for the best readings.

Portsmouth.

At the Quarterly Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church the following committees were appointed:

Missions—Robert M. Wyatt, H. Chester Hedley, Kate L. Durfee.
Education—Charles H. Borden, Susan Littlefield, H. Chester Hedley.
Church Extension—Rowland S. Chase, Kate B. Fish, Henry Hedley.
Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education—Mrs. John Hedley, Sylvanus P. Fish.

Sunday Schools—Mrs. A. V. L. Dennis, Ida T. Fuller, Mrs. Alexander G. Manchester.
Tracts—Thomas D. Fuller, Mrs. Henry Hedley, Mrs. George A. Faulkner.

Bible Society—Sylvanus P. Fish, Mrs. A. G. Manchester, Mrs. R. S. Chase.

Parsonage and Furniture—Mrs. George F. Grinnell, Mrs. Emmeline Wilcox, Mrs. Henry Hedley, Mrs. John Hedley, George F. Grinnell.

Estimating Committee—Willard S. Brayton, Robert M. Wyatt, Henry Hedley, R. S. Chase, S. P. Fish.

Church Records—R. M. Wyatt, R. S. Chase, H. C. Hedley.

Flower Committee—Mrs. Henry Hedley, Mrs. R. S. Chase, Mrs. J. Hedley.

On music—The pastor, Mrs. A. V. L. Dennis, Mrs. George A. Faulkner.

The assignment of Rev. C. H. Ewer to the Methodist Episcopal Church of this town gives general satisfaction to the members. Rev. O. M. Martin retires with the good wishes and good will of everyone with whom he has come in contact. He has preached valuable sermons, but physical disability has made him unable to do the pastoral work; especially important in the country of mingling with his people except at church services, and his wife is a confirmed invalid.

A special meeting of the town council was held Tuesday evening at which the petition of the Southern Massachusetts Telephone Company, presented at the last regular meeting of the town council April 10 for the extension of its lines, was granted.

Tiverton.

The election held Wednesday for the purpose of electing councilman No. 3 under the election of the town council that Henry C. Wilcox and James H. Manchester were a tie for that position,

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Is a novel feature in store decorations—every detail that's called for to make complete such a home interior is embodied in our scheme. A true mission interior—nothing more artistic, more fascinating. Its simplicity, its luxurious and sub-tantial appearance, its soft, restful coloring lend an air of artistic common sense comeliness that no other finishes can substitute. This character of furnishing allows of no end of treatment—poverty pieces in lamps, clocks, cellarettes, book stands, and there's a lot of them for you to see, besides a special showing of easy chairs and den and dining room pieces.

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CITY OF NEWPORT.

Notice to Owners and Keepers of Dogs.

The last day for issuing licenses for dogs, male at one dollar and fifteen cents and females at five dollars and fifteen cents, is

SATURDAY, April 29, 1905.

During the month of May one dollar additional will be charged, and beginning with June 1, 1905, every owner or keeper of a dog without a license will be liable to a fine of ten dollars for every dog not licensed. Office open evenings.

BENJ. H. RICHARDS,

4 22

Chief of Police.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I.

April 17, A. D. 1905.

WILLIAM C. SANDS, Guardian of the

estate of William E. Sands, presents to this

court his petition, in writing, praying

that Frederick E. Spooner may be appointed

Administrator on the estate of his father,

WILLIAM SPOONER,

late of said Middletown, who deceased intestate.

It is ordered that the consideration of said

petition be referred to the Court of Probate,

to be held at the Town Hall in said Middle-

town on Monday, the fifteenth day of

May next, A. D. 1905, at one o'clock p. m.,

and that notice thereof be published for four-

teen days, once a week, in the *Newport**Messenger*.

ALBERT L. CHASE,

Probate Clerk.

2-22-1W

Probate Court of the Town of

New Shoreham, R. I., April 13, 1905.

Estate of William E. Sands.

WILLIAM C. SANDS, Guardian of the

estate of William E. Sands, presents to this

court his account with the estate of his

father, for allowance; and the same is received

and referred to the last day of May, at 2 o'clock

p. m., at the Probate Court Room, in said

New Shoreham, for consideration, and it is

ordered that notice thereof be published for

fourteen days, once a week, in the *Newport**Messenger*.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN,

Clerk.

115-1W

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the South and West.

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ENGLAND, By R. H. Derrah

HIED IN THE RONE,

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THE CANTAWAY,

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DOROTHEA,

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BRAVE HEARTS,

By W. A. Frazer.

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By E. L. Voynich.

THE QUEEN'S QUAIL,

By Maurice Hewlett.

Daily News Building.

Telephone 633.

"Yankee Dan" Free.

Daniel Sullivan, better known in Newport and Fall River as "Yankee Dan", is a free man, having left the State Prison on Thursday. He was pardoned by Governor Utter after having served 13 years of a life sentence after conviction as an accessory to the murder of Anthony R. Haswell of East Providence July 19, 1892. Although convicted by a jury, few friends of Sullivan—and he had many—ever believed him guilty of the crime for which he has suffered so many years. He was formerly engaged in the plumbing business in this city as one of the firm of Lynch & Sullivan. None would deny that he had his faults but he was not the man to take part in a murder. His release has given general satisfaction to his acquaintances in this city. Sullivan went direct from the State Prison to Fall River where he will endeavor to regain his health which has been considerably shattered by his long confinement. He stated that he had no definite plans for the future.

Mrs. Donald McLean of New York was elected President of the National Congress of the D. A. R. at Washington on Thursday. Mrs. Lippitt of this State received 164 votes on the first ballot. She then withdrew her name and Mrs. McLean was chosen on the second ballot. Mrs. Lippitt was put in nomination in an eloquent address by Mrs. Richard J. Barker, regent of Caspee Chapter, Providence.

Rev. and Mrs. Samuel I. Carr observed the forty-sixth anniversary of their wedding on Wednesday. Many presents were received from friends and relatives. A beautiful wedding cake was the donation of their son, Letter Carrier John S. Carr.

The board of aldermen met on Thursday evening and after giving all interested an opportunity to be heard, declared Long wharf a public highway, thus taking the first steps toward its improvement.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey J. Lockrow are entertaining Mrs. Evelyn D. F